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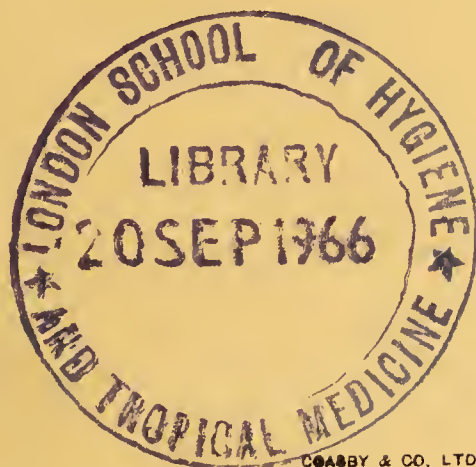
CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1964

including

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST



COBBY & CO. LTD., SOUTHSEA.

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The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor
ALDERMAN JOSEPH A. NYE, F.INST.L.EX., J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1964-1965

Chairman

ALDERMAN J. P. D. LACEY, O.B.E., J.P.

ERRATUM

VICE CHAIRMAN:

ALDERMAN DR. MAXWELL BRESLER
Until 14/1/65

COUNCILLOR J. T. O'DRISCOLL
From 15/1/65

Councillors

E. O. BATESON

H. W. J. FORD

MISS P. LOE, M.B.E., S.R.N., R.M.N.

J. T. O'DRISCOLL

L. C. ROGERS

E. G. SHEEN

C. W. STEVENS, O.B.E., J.P.

M. H. TOMBS

B. H. G. TYLER

MRS. G. Y. VAN DER LUGT

Co-opted Members

Dr. C. N. BURNHAM SLIPPER

Dr. M. J. CLARKE WILLIAMS

Mr. E. O. DAY

MRS. F. M. HEWAT

MRS. L. C. NICHOLSON

Dr. V. M. TOMPKINS

Mr. K. G. DRYDEN

SENIOR MEMBERS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Chief Administrative Medical Officer to the City Council and
Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth*

P. G. ROADS, M.D., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal
School Medical Officer*

H. W. S. FRANCIS, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H. (to 15-3-64)
T. HALL, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 16-3-64)

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

RUBY N. E. PIKE, M.B., CH.B.

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health and Related Services

MERCY M. PLOWRIGHT, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer for School Health Services

D. D. HILTON, M.B., CH.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Vaccination and Immunisation Medical Officer

E. D. B. WOLFE, E.D., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Maternity and
Child Welfare Officer*

AUDREY E. STEWART, M.B., CH.B., D.R.C.O.G.

Chief Health Inspector

W. F. APPLETON, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Administrative Assistant

H. S. WOODCOCK

Executive Officer — Mental Health Service

A. F. T. ROSE

Superintendent Health Visitor

MISS E. M. BUSSBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., D.N.(LOND.)

Supervisor of Midwives

MISS D. J. KINSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

Ambulance Officer

T. F. WARD, F.I.A.O.

Joint Appointments with Regional Hospital Board

Consultant Chest Physician

J. H. DADDS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

Chest Physician

J. C. HESKETH, M.B., B.S.

Venereologist

J. B. WOOLLEY, M.B., CH.B.

Consultant Paediatrician

J. H. MOSELEY, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Health Department,
1 Western Parade,
Portsmouth.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report on the health of the City of Portsmouth for the year 1964.

GENERAL COMMENT

1964 was a year of complication and stress as far as the City's Health Department was concerned. Difficulties in departmental accommodation which had been accumulating for several years became suddenly acute and severely hampered the overall efficiency of the various sections. The present offices at Western Parade, designed as temporary accommodation for the Department in the immediate post-war years are still in use, and there seems little likelihood of a new purpose-built unit being built for many years to come. A short term solution which promised some easement of the situation was arrived at when the Education Department vacated their over crowded rooms at 1-4 Western Parade and moved to new quarters at 17-18 Western Parade. The reallocation of accommodation thus released was to be made between the Health Department and the City Architect's Department. However, the problems of reallocation not only involved arriving at a satisfactory and fair division of the extra rooms, but also included plans for a good deal of structural alteration and redecoration. It is therefore with regret that I must recall that at the end of the year although some of the additional space was being used little effective relief was afforded to the more hard pressed and overcrowded sections of the Health Department.

Difficulties were also experienced in the recruitment of medical officers. The Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Dr. Ruby Pike, announced her intention of retiring at the end of the year after forty years service with the City's Health Services; Dr. N. M. Plowright, Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health, transferred over to replace her. It was then hoped to appoint in succession to Dr. Plowright a medical officer with a higher qualification in psychiatry to supervise further expansion and development of this increasingly important section of the Health Department. In due course, but only after extensive advertising, the City appointed Dr. R. G. Congdon to this post to take up his duties on the 1st January 1965. This difficulty in obtaining highly and suitably qualified medical staff as I pointed out in my report as Principal School Medical Officer in 1964 in relation to the School Health Services can be expected to increase and is highly disturbing. Public health services are now competing in a highly competitive and slowly shrinking market for their medical officers. At present they are also at a considerable disadvantage when compared with the other branches of medical practice when equivalent salary scales are taken into account. One can only hope that the Whitley Council in its wisdom will look at this question as a matter of urgency in the very near future and will adjust these anomalies before the situation becomes indeed irretrievable.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The infant mortality rate dropped from 25.50 in 1963 to 20.70, the lowest figure since 1960.

This reduction is chiefly due to fewer deaths occurring in the neo-natal period. 51 deaths occurred during this period in 1964 as against 71 in 1963. The perinatal mortality rate also decreased. The maternal mortality rate,

however, was raised by one extra death, over the total for 1963. It is important to note that all three deaths were still classified as unavoidable.

The number of geriatric visits made by the health visitors again rose, underlining the ever increasing importance of this aspect of the health visitors' work.

The number of attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics again rose above the figure recorded for 1963.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Comment has already been made in my Report as Principal School Medical Officer on the national and local venereal disease figures. In 1964 twelve cases of gonorrhoea were reported locally in the under 18 age groups, contrasting with the five cases reported in similar age groups in the previous year. It is, perhaps, encouraging, however, that as in 1963 no fresh cases of syphilis under the age of 18 were reported.

HEALTH VISITOR / GENERAL PRACTITIONER LIAISON

The year 1964 saw the introduction of the liaison scheme between health visitors and general practitioners. In this scheme selected health visitors visit the surgeries of a number of family doctors, at regular weekly intervals. Common problems are discussed and mutual referrals made. Following these discussions the health visitor either visits the cases in question herself or arranges for a colleague to do so if the referral lies outside her area. In either instance she is personally responsible for reporting information taken to the general practitioner. The scheme was intended to be experimental in nature for the first six months and to expand in the light of experience, and, it is hoped in the plenitude of future recruitment of health visiting staff.

At the year's end all the participants were enthusiastic, a state of affairs which promises well for the future. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health prepared a detailed account of this first six months which was later accepted for publication in the *Lancet*.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year the future planning and organisation of local health education came under special scrutiny. Controversy was touched off by the publication of the Cohen report on Health Education with its particular emphasis on the appointment of Health Education Organisers by local health authorities.

A report on the subject was submitted to the Health Committee for their discussion. It was decided that the time was, perhaps, not yet opportune for further development locally along these lines.

Health education is, however, a vitally important weapon in the armoury of the Medical Officer of Health and there can be little doubt that in order to advance its cause most effectively in this age of increased automation, telemedia and slick salesmanship the services of a specially trained, highly professional health education team are really essential.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

There was, regrettably, a marked increase in the number of emergency call cases involving road accidents, and it was noticed that a greater number of the over 65 age group were involved this year compared with last year. In this age group, however, there was a reduction in the number of calls relating to sudden illness in the home.

GERIATRIC SERVICES

The geriatric services continued to expand during the year, and co-operation and communication between the various statutory and voluntary services for the elderly was improved by the inauguration of Case Conferences held monthly. These have proved to be a most useful clearing ground and forum for discussion of the many and varied problems associated with geriatric care.

MENTAL HEALTH

On 12th May 1964, Her Royal Highness, Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, visited Portsmouth to perform the Official Opening Ceremony of the Langstone House Centres and Lacey Lodge. Portsmouth has a tradition of training for mentally handicapped persons, starting some thirty-five years ago. The Eastern Road complex is, however, the first time the Authority has been able to provide purpose-built accommodation for this work and, although all the buildings have been grouped around the original Langstone House training centre, each has been designed to have a distinctive character appropriate to its use, while sharing the service road and certain other facilities.

RESEARCH TRIALS

In this year Portsmouth was selected as one of 11 trial areas for the introduction of measles vaccines. The trials were organised and controlled by the Medical Research Council who would later be making evidence of the efficacy of the vaccine available to the public. Public response was exceedingly good and 822 children were eventually immunised against the disease. It was, of course, not possible to immunise all those children whose parents applied, but arrangements were set in motion to give those unlucky at this first attempt priority when more supplies of the vaccine became available. This was expected to be the case early in 1965.

The final degree of protection afforded by the vaccine will obviously take some time to establish and final conclusions as to its efficacy must await the findings of the Medical Council. In the meantime I should like to acknowledge and pay tribute to the immense amount of hard work done by the staff of the Health Department in implementing the trials; in particular I salute the efforts of the health visiting staff who carried out time consuming follow-up visits on the families of the participants in addition to their normal day to day duties.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

In his annual report the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. F. Appleton, draws attention to the fact that in 1964 Portsmouth was selected as the venue for the Annual Conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors. This was the first time that the conference has been held in Portsmouth, and it is my pleasure to report that the conference was a great success.

It is with regret, however, that I must emphasise the Chief Inspector's reference to the unflattering first expression given to visitors arriving by rail at the Town Station by the decrepit, unsatisfactory condition of the sanitary conveniences there. The repair and maintenance of these is the responsibility of British Railways and, at the time of writing this report, little has been done to improve the situation, despite representations made to the appropriate quarter and references in the local press.

Mr. Appleton refers to the hovercraft service which came into service between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth. The service was experimental for this first year. Unfortunately, the craft is, as yet, noisy, and this gave rise to several complaints from residents living in the vicinity of the beach terminal at Eastney. It was, however, understood that in 1965 the service would operate from that corner of the beach adjacent to Clarence Pier, and it was therefore not anticipated that further complaints relating to this particular nuisance would then be forthcoming.

The Public Health Inspectors' section remained under-staffed. This shortage reflected the national situation, and it is therefore worthy of special mention that not only were representations of unfit houses and slum clearance programmes continued, but, in addition, the Department's Inspectors carried out a special survey in the area of the City north of Sultan Road in order to determine in general terms the number of houses defective in respect of matters specified in Section 4, Part II, of the Housing Act, 1957.

During 1964 technical assistants were appointed to carry out the duties placed on the Department by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. Similar appointments were also made to assist in the work involved in undertaking a survey of improvement areas in the City.

IN CONCLUSION

Dr. H. W. S. Francis, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, left Portsmouth for a new post in the West Riding of Yorkshire early in the year. I should like to record my appreciation of his work in the development of the City's Health Service during the past four years.

I should like to welcome Dr. T. Hall, who was appointed as successor to Dr. Francis on the 16th March.

It is with regret that I report the death during the year of Dr. Thomas Beaton, C.B.E. Dr. Beaton, as Physician Superintendent of St. James' Hospital, achieved national esteem as a pioneer in the field of community mental health and, in retirement, he continued to encourage the development of the Local Authority mental health services by his membership of the Health Committee.

In conclusion, I should like to extend my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health and other Committees of the City Council, together with the Chief Officers for their encouragement and assistance.

I should also like to thank most sincerely all members of the Department who, despite difficulties, have worked so willingly throughout the year to increase the value of the City's Health Services.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. G. ROADS.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES FOR 1964

Total population (estimated by the Registrar General) ..	..	221,470
Population (Census 1961) .. .. .	..	215,077
Area in acres (land and inland water) .. .. .	..	9,249
Numbers of dwellings .. .. .	..	62,841

VITAL STATISTICS

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
LIVE BIRTHS:					
Legitimate ..	3,399	1,765	1,634	Rate per 1,000 population 17·23	
Illegitimate ..	417	205	212		
Total	3,816	1,960	1,846		
	(4,040)	(2,103)	(1,937)	(17·96)	
Percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births—10·92 (9·5)					
STILLBIRTHS:					
Legitimate ..	60	25	35	Rate per 1,000 total births 17·50	
Illegitimate ..	8	3	5		
	68	28	40		
	(65)	(28)	(37)	15·83	
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS .. 3,884 (4,105)					
INFANT DEATHS (i.e. under one year of age)					
Legitimate—71 (94); Illegitimate—8 (9)				TOTAL	79 (103)
Infant mortality rates:					
All infants per 1,000 total live births				20·70	(25·50)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				20·88	(25·71)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				19·18	(23·44)
NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e. first four weeks)				TOTAL	51 (71)
Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births				13·36	(17·57)
EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS					
(i.e. under one week)				TOTAL	45 (64)
Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births				11·79	(15·84)
PERINATAL DEATHS (i.e. stillbirths and deaths under one week combined)					
.. .. .				TOTAL	113 (129)
Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..				29·09	(31·43)
MATERNAL DEATHS				TOTAL	3 (2)
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births				0·77	(0·49)

DEATHS

Male—1,389 (1,538)	Female — 1,344 (1,623)	Total — 2,733 (3,161)
Rate per 1,000 population — 12·34 (14·06)		

TABLE I

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATHS

	1964			1963		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ages						
Under 1 year	49	30	79	49	54	103
1—4 years	12	2	14	10	5	15
5—14 years	4	6	10	4	1	5
15—24 years	19	8	27	17	7	24
25—44 years	43	31	74	48	34	82
45—64 years	359	216	575	394	257	651
65—74 years	411	309	720	394	315	709
75—	492	742	1,234	622	950	1,572
Causes						
Coronary disease—angina	360	224	584	331	223	554
Vascular lesions of nervous system	137	219	356	159	240	399
*Other heart disease	101	197	298	147	285	432
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms — other sites	145	112	257	109	120	229
Defined and ill-defined diseases — various	84	120	204	94	135	229
Pneumonia	59	87	146	92	137	229
Bronchitis	90	47	137	170	77	247
Malignant neoplasm — lung, bronchus	106	22	128	109	22	131
*Other circulatory disease	60	58	118	61	72	133
Accidents other than motor vehicle	43	34	77	42	35	77
Malignant neoplasm — stomach	41	22	63	24	28	52
Hypertension with heart disease	27	31	58	39	53	92
Malignant neoplasm — breast	—	52	52	—	47	47
Suicide	28	17	45	20	10	30
Motor vehicle accidents	19	9	28	18	5	23
Congenital Malformations	12	10	22	16	17	33
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	13	9	22	18	7	25
Malignant neoplasm — uterus	—	19	19	—	23	23
*Other diseases of respiratory system	12	6	18	19	14	33
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	7	11	18	11	13	24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	8	8	16	6	8	14
Diabetes	4	10	14	9	14	23
Nephritis and nephrosis	7	5	12	10	10	20
Hyperplasia of prostate	11	—	11	15	—	15
Tuberculosis — respiratory	6	3	9	10	7	17
*Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	5	7	1	2	3
Syphilitic disease	4	2	6	—	3	3
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	3	3	—	2	2
Homicide and operations of war	—	2	2	1	2	3
Tuberculosis — other	2	—	2	1	1	2
Meningococcal infections	1	—	1	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	6	10	16
Measles	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1,389	1,344	2,733	1,538	1,623	3,161

* Causes not specified elsewhere in table.

TABLE II
TABLE SHOWING BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATES AND POPULATION
FOR YEAR 1964 AND THE TEN PRECEDING YEARS

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 population	Death-rate per 1,000 population	Deaths of children under 1 year — per- centage of total deaths	Deaths of children under 1 year — per 1,000 live births	Population (R.G.'s estimate)
1964	17.23	12.34	2.89	20.70	221,470
1963	17.96	14.06	3.26	25.50	224,900
1962	17.35	13.06	2.87	21.62	226,670
1961	16.19	13.20	2.92	23.85	227,930
1960	16.99	12.61	2.11	15.69	217,520
1959	15.86	12.86	2.61	21.18	220,300
1958	15.70	12.28	2.93	22.28	222,800
1957	15.57	11.74	2.86	21.52	226,900*
1956	15.08	12.22	2.97	24.10	231,100*
1955	14.16	10.77	3.15	23.96	238,700*
1954	15.23	10.76	3.36	23.71	243,600*
Average for 10 years, 1954-63	16.00	12.35	2.90	22.34	

(The most favourable figures in the statistics are shown in heavy type). * Total population

METEOROLOGY

BAROMETER. The mean barometric pressure (corrected to sea level) for the year was 29·996 inches (29.905). The highest observed reading was 30·841 on 27th February (30·773), and the lowest 29·130 on 10th October (28·961).

TEMPERATURES. The mean temperature in the shade was 51·1°F. (49·3°).

Maximum. The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 56·1°F. (53·9°), the highest being 79°F. on 17th July, 3rd and 4th August (80°).

Minimum. The mean minimum temperature was 46·1°F. (44·7°), the lowest being 24°F. on 26th and 29th December (17°).

Minimum on Grass. The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 40·2°F. (40·8°), the lowest being 9°F. on 29th December (9°).

Earth Temperature. The mean temperature in the shade, one foot below the ground was 53·0°F. (50·8°) and at four feet 53·1°F. (51·0°).

Frosts. The minimum temperature in the shade, four feet above the ground fell to and below freezing point on 18 days (60), and there were 80 (94) ground frosts during the year.

SUNSHINE. 1,619 hours 36 minutes (1,643 hours 54 minutes) of sunshine were recorded by the Campbell-Stokes recorder. The greatest amount on one day was 14 hours 48 minutes on 1st July (14 hours 42 minutes).

RAINFALL. The total rainfall was 24·13 inches (27·06). The greatest fall in 24 hours was 0·70 inches on 18th June (0·90).

HUMIDITY. The mean humidity on the air (saturation 100) was 81 (82).

The following phenomena were recorded:—

SNOW or SLEET on nine occasions (25).

THUNDER on nine occasions (6).

FOGS on seventeen occasions (12).

GALES on ten occasions — 4 fresh, 6 moderate (2 fresh, 8 moderate).

AVERAGES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS (1955-64)

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i>
27·55 inches	1,749·7 hours	51·25°F.
(Figures in brackets refer to 1963)		

TABLE III
MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1964

Month	Mean Pressure (ins.)	Temperature — Degrees F.						Sunshine		Rainfall		Relative Humidity (Saturation 100)		
		Mean	Absolute		Mean		Mean Daily Range	Total No. of hours	Days of 0.5 hrs. or more	Total m.m.	Total ins.		Days of 0.01 ins. or more	
			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.								
January ..	30.342	39.8	53	28	43.3	36.4	6.9	39 hrs.	0 mins.	12	14.7	0.58	88	
February ..	29.979	41.8	55	26	45.5	38.0	7.5	61 "	30 "	15	20.8	0.82	85	
March ..	29.867	41.5	54	28	45.3	37.6	7.7	72 "	0 "	16	94.5	3.72	81	
April ..	29.905	47.8	61	34	52.4	43.1	9.3	138 "	6 "	22	60.2	2.37	79	
May ..	29.973	56.6	74	46	62.1	51.0	11.1	199 "	6 "	27	75.9	2.99	79	
June ..	29.964	59.3	74	44	64.6	54.0	10.6	184 "	42 "	26	81.0	3.19	76	
July ..	30.035	63.7	79	52	70.1	57.4	12.7	226 "	54 "	31	15.0	0.59	79	
August ..	29.970	62.9	79	49	69.8	56.0	13.8	203 "	30 "	27	35.8	1.41	75	
September ..	30.023	60.8	73	44	67.2	54.4	12.8	223 "	24 "	30	21.3	0.84	75	
October ..	29.956	51.0	68	35	57.0	45.1	11.9	142 "	0 "	23	57.7	2.27	81	
November ..	30.049	47.1	59	30	50.3	43.9	6.4	59 "	48 "	17	68.1	2.68	86	
December ..	29.900	41.0	56	24	46.0	36.1	9.9	69 "	36 "	18	68.3	2.69	82	
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,619 "	36 "	264	613.3	24.15	133	—
MEAN ..	29.996	51.1	—	—	56.1	46.1	10.1	135 "	0 "	22	51.1	2.01	11	81

TABLE IV

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF WIND DIRECTIONS — 1964

(recorded at 9 hours G.M.T.)

1964	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm	Totals
January ..	3	8	5	2	3	3	4	1	2	31
February ..	4	6	4	4	2	3	4	2	—	29
March ..	4	8	8	2	3	1	1	3	1	31
April	1	4	2	3	3	11	4	1	1	30
May	1	2	2	4	3	16	2	1	—	31
June	1	2	3	1	4	8	6	3	2	30
July	2	1	1	2	1	13	5	2	4	31
August ..	2	5	1	3	1	6	5	4	4	31
September ..	2	4	4	2	2	8	3	2	3	30
October ..	2	6	4	1	1	4	5	5	3	31
November ..	—	8	2	—	2	9	6	2	1	30
December ..	3	8	2	1	1	10	2	3	1	31
TOTALS ..	25	62	38	25	26	92	47	29	22	366
% (approx.) ..	7	17	10	7	7	25	13	8	6	100%

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

By the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN**MATERNAL MORTALITY**

The maternal mortality rate showed an increase from 0·49 in 1963 to 0·77 per thousand total births. This represents three deaths, the causes of which were as follows:—

- (a) Pulmonary amniotic emboli. Parturition.
- (b) Post-partum septicaemia (E.Coli). Coroner's P.M. without Inquest.
- (c) Amniotic fluid embolism following normal parturition. Natural causes.

All these deaths were classified as unavoidable.

INFANT MORTALITY

It is gratifying to note that the infant mortality rate decreased from 25·50 in 1963 to 20·70, the actual number of deaths being 79 (103). An analysis of these figures (page 23) shows that the deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life was 51 (71), making a neo-death rate of 13·36 compared with 17·57 in 1963. Of the 51 neo-natal deaths, 45 occurred in the first week of life. The perinatal mortality rate decreased to 29·09 compared with 31·43 in 1963.

PREMATURE BABIES

Midwives and health visitors continued to pay special visits to all premature babies. A premature baby cot, together with all the necessary equipment, is available for nursing premature babies born at home.

Wherever possible arrangements are made for premature births to take place in hospital and during 1964 178 (188) premature births took place in Saint Mary's Hospital. 63 (58) births took place at home or in nursing homes.

One of the senior health visitors continued to attend the special follow-up clinic for premature babies held at Saint Mary's Hospital each week and to act as liaison officer between the hospital and the Health Department. This arrangement has proved to be most satisfactory and prevents a duplication of advice to the mothers.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year and in no case was there resultant impairment of vision

MOTHERS' CLUBS

These clubs, which are run by a committee of mothers and are supervised by members of the health visiting staff, continued to be popular. In addition to the clubs at Cosham and Paulsgrove, a further club was started at Prince Albert Road Health Advisory Centre, Eastney; this was opened in April, 1964. These clubs are held for the purpose of promoting friendship among the mothers and to teach mothercraft.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft classes, which include talks on ante-natal care, aspects of infant care and practical instruction in ante-natal exercises and relaxation, continued to be given weekly by health visitors and midwives at the child welfare centres at Fratton and Cosham. The Paulsgrove classes were discontinued and classes were commenced at Prince Albert Road Health Advisory Centre, Eastney. These classes are attended mostly by mothers who are expecting their first baby and continued to be very popular. The parentcraft classes for husbands and wives continued at Fratton Child Welfare Centre on Wednesday evenings and many helpful discussions took place between the prospective parents and members of the Health Department Staff.

There was an increasing demand for health visitors to give talks to teenage girls in the secondary modern schools, girls at the Salvation Army Home and to groups of young wives on all aspects of health and mothercraft. The health visitors also acted as examiners for the practical examination of the mothercraft examination of the Maternal and Child Welfare Association.

The Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor, who is responsible for health education, gives valuable assistance to the health visitors in supplying suitable material for health education purposes and supplying leaflets and slides.

DAY NURSERIES

During the year the total number of children under five years of age admitted to the two day nurseries was 91 (83). The nurseries had a full complement throughout the year and there was a continual waiting list.

The scheme for the training of students for the examination of the National Nursery Examination Board, organised by the Education Department in conjunction with this department and the Children's Department continued.

The Superintendent Health Visitor continued to give the health lectures to nursery nurse students each week at John Pounds Secondary Modern School.

Medical Officers of the department continued to carry out regular medical inspections at the two Corporation day nurseries and at the Cottage Homes Residential Nursery.

DENTAL TREATMENT

The local authority's dental service based at Saint Mary's Hospital continued to provide dental service for the priority groups and during the year 124 expectant and nursing mothers and 79 children under the age of five years were referred to the clinic.

MIDWIVES SERVICE

The total number of domiciliary midwives practising at the end of the year was 37 (28 full-time and 9 part-time) and all belonged to the Portsmouth Domiciliary Midwifery Service. They delivered 1,641 patients compared with 1,722 in the previous year: this represents an average of 76.0 (74.4) per operative midwife per year. In addition, domiciliary midwives attended 779 (658) patients who were confined in Saint Mary's Hospital and discharged to their own homes for nursing approximately 48 hours after delivery. It is anticipated that this number will continue to increase.

The close liaison between the maternity booking office at Saint Mary's Hospital and this department continued. The Supervisor of Midwives and her Assistant investigated the home conditions of 846 (778) patients who had applied for admission to hospital on social grounds.

The Part II midwifery training school continued and during the year 45 (47) pupil midwives entered for the examination of the Central Midwives Board and 40 (43) were successful at their first attempt.

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

The percentage of cases to whom gas and air analgesia was administered by domiciliary midwives was 90, compared with 91 in the previous year.

Many mothers who attended the mothercraft classes for instruction in ante-natal exercises and relaxation were successful in using this method and required no analgesia.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

The number of new patients attending the ante-natal clinics for the first time was 2,250 compared with 2,278 in 1963. The total attendances were 12,148 compared with 12,252 in the previous year.

Patients made a total of 105 attendances at post-natal clinics compared with 69 in 1963.

HEALTH VISITING / SCHOOL NURSING SERVICE

The total number on the health visiting staff at the end of the year was 35. There were 11 school nurses and one health visitor and two trained nurses were engaged in full-time tuberculosis work.

The health visitors continued to make frequent visits to all babies, in the first year of life, and to carry out tests for phenylketonuria at 6 weeks and hearing tests at 9 months. During 1964, 50,858 visits were paid to children under the age of five years compared with 49,657 in the previous year and it is encouraging to note that the infant mortality rate has decreased from 25.50 to 20.70.

The care of the elderly took an increasing amount of the health visitors' time and approximately 1,000 extra visits were paid compared with the previous year, the object being to keep the old people well and happy in their own homes for as long as possible.

During the year 14 health visitors acted as liaison health visitors to 14 groups of general practitioners. This proved to be very satisfactory and the co-operation between the general practitioners and the Health Department has further increased through this valuable link.

An important part of the health visitors' work during the year was participating in research projects. The Medical Research Council carried out a scheme for the vaccination of young children against measles. 1,700 children were vaccinated in Portsmouth and these children have been carefully followed-up at three-monthly intervals.

School nurses continued to assist the medical officers with medical inspections, vision testing and hygiene inspections at all schools and the health visitors continued to visit school children in homes where there was a social problem, particular emphasis being paid to the provision of supportive help to parents of handicapped children.

This department continued to take an active part in the training of student health visitors in conjunction with Southampton University and the three students who commenced training in September, 1963, qualified. A further five students commenced training in September, 1964.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service continued to have many demands made upon it and all cases receiving assistance were carefully selected and supervised.

The group scheme, in which a home help is given the care of several elderly people whose homes are in close proximity to one another, continued to work satisfactorily and these are being greatly increased in number, thus giving the elderly a regular service with the same home help.

The number of hours worked by home helps for old people and chronic cases represents 96 % (96 %) of the work of the service.

An analysis of the statistics for the year is as follows:—

Number of home helps at the end of the year ..	159
Number of maternity cases helped	102
Number of tuberculosis cases helped	9
Number of chronic cases helped (including the aged and infirm)	1,527
Number of cases of illness helped (including the mentally disordered)	148
Number of hours worked for maternity cases ..	2,334
Total number of hours during which home helps were employed	203,428 $\frac{1}{2}$ (148,210 $\frac{3}{4}$)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STATISTICS

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

	Total Attendances	New cases	Seen by Medical Officers
Fratton (two afternoons a week)	10,089	673	689
Hilsea (one afternoon a week)	4,235	226	336
Epworth Road (two afternoons a week) ..	10,123	448	710
Drayton (one afternoon a week)	5,135	200	344
Eastney (two afternoons a week)	11,979	725	1,077
Southsea (one afternoon a week)	2,715	230	—
Portsea (one afternoon a week)	2,561	198	396
Twyford Avenue (two afternoons a week) ..	8,213	472	625
Tangier Road (one afternoon a week) ..	3,998	186	324
Cosham (one afternoon a week)	4,878	275	318
Falmouth Road (one afternoon a week) ..	2,129	182	406
Hempsted Road (one afternoon a week) ..	3,615	183	—
TOTALS	69,670	3,998	5,225
TOTALS FOR 1963	68,621	4,045	5,684

Proprietary brands of dried milk were issued from the child welfare centres at a total cost of £10,148 (£9,534); £10,928 (£10,251) was recoverable from the patients.

DAY NURSERIES

The following are the statistics relating to the two day nurseries:—

	Admissions	No. on register at 31-12-64	No. awaiting admission at 31-12-64
ST PETER'S DAY NURSERY (Complement 35)	50	38	} 13
TWYFORD AVENUE DAY NURSERY (Complement 35)	41	39	
	91	77	13

MIDWIVES PRACTISING IN NURSING HOMES

	1964	1963
Number of midwives practising in nursing homes at 31st December ..	7	6
Total number of cases delivered by them	623	571

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES

	1964	1963
Number of domiciliary midwives employed in Portsmouth at 31st December	37	32
Number of cases booked	2,806	2,665
Number of patients delivered	1,641	1,722
Number of patients delivered in hospital and discharged to care of domiciliary midwives	779	658
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought where no doctor was engaged	11	28
Excluding holidays and sickness:—		
Average number of cases per midwife per month	6.3	6.2
Average number of cases per midwife per annum	76.0	74.4
Average weekly number of bookings	54.0	51.2

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Details of the work carried out at Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics during the year are given below:—

	ANTE-NATAL				POST-NATAL	
	No. of new patients		Total attendances		Total attendances	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
Fratton (A.N., 4 clinics weekly) .. (P.N., 1 clinic monthly)	1,310	1,649	6,765	8,709	62	35
Paulsgrove (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) .. (P.N., 1 clinic monthly)	201	217	1,268	1,202	43	34
Eastney (A.N., 2 clinics weekly) .. (from 9-4-64)	346	—	2,008	—	—	—
Cosham (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) ..	221	223	1,194	1,283	—	—
Portsea (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) ..	172	189	913	1,058	—	—
TOTALS	2,250	2,278	12,148	12,252	105	69

HEALTH VISITING

The health visitors paid 66,960 (63,228) visits during the year:—

	Total Number of Visits	
	1964	1963
Visits to children under 5 years of age	50,858	49,657
Visits in respect of old people	7,824	6,998
Visits in respect of tuberculosis patients	4,628	3,386
Visits to expectant mothers and cases of illness	3,650	3,187

Details of the health visitors' work in schools are given in the report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

INFANT MORTALITY 1964

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4
Bronchitis	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	5
Other respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	5
Congenital malformations	8	1	-	-	9	1	3	1	1	15
Injury at birth	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	10	1	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	12
Immaturity	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
Other causes	8	1	1	1	11	3	-	-	-	14
Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	45	3	1	2	51	9	11	3	5	79
Previous Year (1963)	64	4	1	2	71	14	10	5	3	103

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

(a) Number provided with Dental Care:

Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
153	122	112	95

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dressings, temporary fillings, advice, etc.	Fillings
72	27	24	165

LOCAL AUTHORITY DENTAL SERVICE FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

(a) Number provided with Dental Care:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	124	121	73
Children under five	79	79	48

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Radio-graphs
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	17	192	51	12	—
Children under five	—	79	178	45	—

HOME NURSING

Report on the Work of the Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association.

The Association has continued to function effectively throughout the year without any material change in the pattern of work undertaken. A total of 4,461 patients were nursed compared with 4,536 in the previous year, a decrease of 75, but the number of visits increased by 5,229 to a total of 123,397, of which 86,900 were to persons over 65 years of age. This is thought to be due to lack of hospital accommodation for the aged sick and the necessity for early discharge of patients who continue to need attention.

There has been an improvement during the year in the staff position and this, together with the work done by the nursing auxiliaries, has relieved the pressure on Queen's Sisters. Another welcome factor is the greater mobility of staff due to the increasing number of nurses using their own cars for duty. The Association has employed during the year a supervisory staff of six and an average of forty nurses for visiting. All students undertaking district training were successful in passing the assessment and nine state registered nurses qualified for the Queen's Roll.

The welfare of poor patients has been catered for by the distribution of fuel during the winter months and parcels at Christmas time. When immediate aid is required the needs of patients are met by the Superintendents from an imprest account.

Attendance at the Geriatric Case Conference has been of great assistance in co-ordinating the work between branches of the Public Health and Social Welfare Departments. Good liaison is maintained with the Health Department and hospitals and the relationship between the nurses and general practitioners, by whom 90% of the work is referred, is of a particularly high level.

Members of the Executive Committee wish to thank the Superintendents and nurses for their hard work throughout the year and to express their appreciation of the help offered to the Association by the representatives of Portsmouth Corporation.

PORTSMOUTH VICTORIA NURSING ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS FOR 1964

	NURSES' HOMES					
	<i>Radnor House</i>		<i>Beddow House</i>		TOTAL	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
Number of nurses employed for visiting (average) ..	23½	20	18	15	41½	35
Minimum in any one month ..	21	19½	17	14	38	33½
Maximum in any one month	24	21½	22	17	46	38½
Supervisory Staff	3	3	3	3	6	6

	NO. OF CASES				NO. OF VISITS			
	<i>Radnor House</i>		<i>Beddow House</i>		<i>Radnor House</i>		<i>Beddow House</i>	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
(a) Pre-school children	118	103	42	48	821	636	303	374
(b) School children	69	49	56	47	654	331	677	434
(c) Over 65 ..	1,620	1,759	1,132	1,103	57,587	53,626	29,312	30,434
(d) Others ..	894	890	530	537	18,766	18,304	15,277	14,029
	2,701	2,801	1,760	1,735	77,828	72,897	45,569	45,271

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

*By the Medical Officer in Charge***Smallpox Vaccination**

The numbers vaccinated by the Health Department and general practitioners were as follows:—

	1964			1963		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vaccs.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vaccs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health Department	822	466	1,288	205	194	399
Practitioners ..	1,457	201	1,658	1,041	250	1,291
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,279	667	2,946	1,246	444	1,690
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In accordance with the Ministry of Health's request we have, since the 1st January, 1963, been vaccinating children in the second year of life, except for a few younger children going abroad with parents and requiring international certificates. Previous to this they were vaccinated at the age of two months.

By early 1964 it was noticed, as we had predicted, that parents were not bringing their children back for vaccination during the second year of life therefore it was decided that they should be sent a letter reminding them to do so. The response to the letters was encouraging and the total number of children receiving vaccination in the city by the health department and general practitioners, under two years of age has now risen from 1,051, in 1963 to 1,872 in 1964. The letters will still be sent to parents and it is hoped that the vaccination rate will rise again in 1965.

217 (142) international certificates were completed for persons going abroad.

Vaccination can be obtained at all child welfare clinics, at the Vaccination Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital, and from general practitioners.

During the year members of the Health Department, including medical officers, health visitors, midwives, public health inspectors, clerks and ambulance service staff were offered vaccination.

Vaccine lymph continues to be obtained from the Central Public Health Laboratory, Winchester.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation can be obtained at all child welfare clinics, the Vaccination Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital, and private practitioners.

Primary immunisations with triple vaccine are carried out from the age of four months. On completion of the course of immunisation with three inoculations, the parent is given a record card indicating that triple vaccine has been used, and is told to produce the certificate in the event of the child having an accident or injury which might require anti-tetanic serum.

Booster doses of triple vaccine are now given to infants when they reach the age of 18 months and reminders are sent to parents asking them to attend at the clinic for this purpose. The record cards for the immunisations which have been completed by the private practitioners are returned to them in order that they might give the booster doses to their own patients.

School children are immunised with combined (diphtheria and tetanus) vaccine for primary immunisations. After the second inoculation a record card is posted to each parent with the advice that a third dose of tetanus toxoid should be given in six months time. Diphtheria (T.A.F.) or combined (diphtheria and tetanus) vaccine is used for supplementary immunisation, depending on whether the child has had triple or combined vaccine for primary immunisation. These supplementary immunisations are given at the ages of five, nine and thirteen in the schools.

The following table indicates the work done during the past ten years:—

Year			Completed course	'Booster' doses	Cases of diphtheria admitted to hospital	Deaths from diphtheria
1955	..	..	3,222	7,227	—	—
1956	..	..	3,176	8,059	—	—
1957	..	..	2,967	7,502	—	—
1958	..	..	3,040	8,132	—	—
1959	..	..	3,245	8,263	—	—
1960	..	..	3,856	6,916	—	—
1961	..	..	4,364	9,629	—	—
1962	..	..	3,728	8,462	—	—
1963	..	..	3,741	8,400	—	—
1964	..	..	3,758	6,486	—	—

Six monthly visits to the Council's schools continued. The help given by the head teachers has again been excellent.

Five private schools were also visited for diphtheria immunisation.

There were no cases of diphtheria notified within the City during the year.

The proportion immunised by the various agencies (shown as a percentage of children under 5 years of age) was:—

	1964	1963
Clinics	33.9	38.1
Schools	0.2	0.3
Nurseries	0.5	0.5
Private Practitioners	65.4	61.1

Number of children who received the completed course:—

	1964	1963
Under five years	3,398	3,304
Five to fifteen years	357	430
Over fifteen	3	7
	3,758	3,741
Supplementary doses	6,486	8,400
	10,244	12,141

The number of children primarily immunised since the inception of the scheme in 1935 is 115,481.

At the request of several head teachers, we changed our system in September so that, instead of relying on the head teachers to produce the list of children for immunisation, we now send each school a list of children, compiled from the duplicate registers, who have reached the age for supplementary doses, which are given at five, nine and thirteen years.

Sterilisation of Syringes

During the year the Sterile Supply Service of the Portsmouth and Isle of Wight Area Pathological Board supplied a sterile syringe for each individual inoculation. Disposable needles were used for the inoculations.

One part-time syringe filler, who is a state registered nurse, is employed.

REACTIONS

Out of 1,261 children immunised with triple vaccine in the child welfare clinics and nurseries, 116 were known to have had reactions and these were mild or moderate. There was only one severe reaction.

Anti-histamine tablets have been used with success in the anticipation and prevention of reactions.

During the second half of the year, reactions diminished in number very markedly. This was due to an improvement in the vaccine.

Whooping Cough (Pertussis) Immunisation

Immunisations were carried out with triple vaccine in most cases, although pertussis vaccine is available for cases where the child has already been immunised against diphtheria.

126 cases of whooping cough, compared with 256 in 1963, were notified by the general practitioners. Of the 126 cases, one had been immunised in 1964, five in 1963, seventeen in 1962, seven in 1961, four in 1960, five in 1959, two in 1958 and one in 1956. For the remainder, no records could be found of previous immunisation.

STATISTICS RELATING TO PERTUSSIS IMMUNISATION

	1964	1963
Completed doses: Under five	3,391	3,298
Five to fifteen	59	37
Over fifteen	1	4
	<hr/> 3,451 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,339 <hr/>

Cholera, Typhoid and Tetanus

374 (259) individuals, mostly persons going abroad, were vaccinated for one or more of the above diseases.

The actual numbers were:—

	1964	1963
Cholera	75	76
Cholera-typhoid	64	72
Typhoid and para-typhoid	208	100
Tetanus-typhoid	8	5
Tetanus toxoid	19	5
Typhus	—	1
	<hr/> 374 <hr/>	<hr/> 259 <hr/>

139 (148) international certificates of cholera were issued.

Needle Sharpening

This is undertaken at the Vaccination Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital, by the male orderly and the number of needles sharpened during the year was:—

	1964	1963
Midwives Service	310	5,632

The Midwives now have their needles from the Sterile Supply Service.

B.G.C. Vaccination of 13-year-old School Children

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

The annual visits to the Local Education Authority's schools were arranged during the winter months to avoid doing vaccinations in the summer

The Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor visited the schools, by appointment, and applied the 'Heaf' test. The Medical Officer-in-Charge of Immunisation visited seven days later to read the results of the tests and to vaccinate the negative reactors.

The acceptance rate amongst the 13-year-old school children in the Local Education Authority's schools was 89·4% compared with 87·2% in 1963. This level can be considered as most satisfactory.

STATISTICS RELATING TO B.C.G. VACCINATION

L.E.A. SCHOOLS

Year	No. of schools visited	Forms sent out	No. of acceptances	No. tested	Already attending Chest Clinic	Negative reactors (vaccinated)	Positive reactors (X-rayed)
1964	31	2,203	1,970 (89·4%)	2,206	9	1,802 (89·9%)	218 (10·1%)
1963	33	3,056	2,666 (87·2%)	2,606	10	1,873 (78·7%)	*507 (21·3%)

* This rate should be accepted with reservations owing to erratic 'Heaf' tests results due to P.P.D.

The increased figure of the number tested compared with the number of acceptances is caused by the absentees from testing and vaccinating for the previous year.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Name of School	No. tested	Negative reactors (vaccinated)	Positive reactors (X-rayed)
Portsmouth High School	75	60	10
Portsmouth Grammar School	91	72	16
St. Teresa's Grammar School	44	34	9
Mayville High School	6	5	1
St. John's College	53	44	6
TOTALS	269	215 (84·0%)	42 (16·0%)

TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

No. Tested	Negative Reactors (vaccinated)	Positive Reactors (X-rayed)
38	24 (65·0%)	13 (35·0%)

LANGSTONE HOUSE CENTRES

No. Tested	Negative Reactors (vaccinated)	Positive Reactors (X-rayed)
10	7 (70·0%)	3 (30·0%)

The children who were either absent from school for 'Heaf' testing or vaccination and who will have left school by the next annual visit were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician for this purpose, so that they would not miss the opportunity of being vaccinated before leaving school.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination is available to persons over the age of six months and can be obtained at all child welfare clinics, the Vaccination Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital, and general practitioners. Most vaccinations are done with Sabin-oral vaccine but a few general practitioners still use Salk vaccine. Four general practitioners used quadruple (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis) vaccine occasionally.

Expectant mothers are offered vaccination when attending for examination at the ante-natal clinics.

The 92 general practitioners in Portsmouth have all come into the scheme and vaccinate their own patients.

As the percentage rate at the 31st December, 1962, for persons under 20 years of age was only 79% for Portsmouth, compared with 83% for England and Wales, it was decided that the most effective method of remedying this was to extend our existing scheme and do poliomyelitis vaccinations in the schools. This commenced in January, 1964, and lists of children for whom we had no record cards were sent to the head teachers with a request that they should now be offered vaccination. The response by the head teachers was excellent and, as a result, primary courses were given to 3,916 school children who had missed vaccination in infancy and a further 594 reinforcing doses were given to those who had missed them through unkept appointments.

DISTRIBUTION

Vaccine is supplied to general practitioners at the Vaccination Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital. In addition Mr. R. G. Tremlett, Pharmacist, has been most helpful in the distribution of vaccine which he delivers, free of charge to many of the general practitioners from three of his branches.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified within the City during the year.

ANNUAL STATISTICS 1964

Persons completing primary immunisation.

Age Group	Number of persons who have received:		Total
	Second injection of Salk vaccine or third injection of quadruple vaccine	Third dose of oral vaccine	
Children born in 1964	14	493	507
Children born in 1963	86	2,017	2,103
Children born in 1962	3	495	498
Children born in 1961	3	165	168
Children and young persons born in years 1943-1960	3	4,806	4,809
Young persons born in years 1933-1942	—	275	275
Others	—	111	111
TOTALS	109	8,362	8,471

Persons receiving reinforcing doses

Persons given third injections of Salk vaccine or fourth injections of quadruple vaccine			11
Persons given fourth injections of Salk vaccine or fifth injections of quadruple vaccine			18
Persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral vaccine after:	(i)	2 Salk doses	108
	(ii)	3 Salk doses or 3 Oral doses or 2 Salk doses plus 2 Oral doses	2,264

Measles

During October and November a field trial of measles immunisation was carried out under the auspices of the Medical Research Council; Portsmouth being one of the eleven areas selected for the trial.

3,287 entrance forms were distributed to parents, collected from the health visitors lists. Of these 1,754 acceptances were returned, giving our acceptance rate of 50·3%. These were placed in three groups, A, B and C. Only groups A and B were immunised, group C being used as the control group. Of 1,081 children given appointments 822 completed the immunisation, giving a rate of 76%.

A follow-up of all the vaccinated and the control group was conducted by health visitors in the third week after immunisation. Subsequent follow-ups will be carried out at three, six and nine months after vaccination. In addition, general practitioners have been asked to participate in a postal follow-up with the Medical Research Council.

All records and data are sent to the Medical Research Council for compilation of the results.

The trial involved a great amount of extra work by the Superintendent Health Visitor and her staff, and was carried out most efficiently.

In addition to the Immunisation Medical Officer, three general practitioners assisted in the actual vaccinations which were carried out on the same days at four separate clinics.

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

by the Ambulance Officer

EMERGENCY SERVICE

During the year there were 3,719 calls via the '999' system; this was a 7% increase in comparison with the previous year; in comparison with five years ago (1959) the increase was approximately 19%, and with ten years ago about 55%.

Generally the public continued to show responsibility in making '999' calls and in almost every case there was a genuine emergency, but there were some calls for obviously trivial injuries. Approximately 10% of the calls were to incidents wherein there were no casualties; this aspect of calls continues to show public awareness of the need for quick action on witnessing an accident. There were, however, some instances of delay in telephoning for an ambulance, generally because of the assumption on the part of those present that someone else had done so.

Malicious calls remained at too high a level — there were 40 of these during the year. Again there was no pattern either in time or area of the City, and as far as one could judge by the sound of voices, the majority were made by young people.

There were 3,528 emergency cases conveyed in response to '999' calls, an increase of 7.9% in comparison with last year; in comparison with five years ago the increase was 18% and with ten years ago about 57%.

People suffering injuries due to road accidents were 28% of all emergency call cases, and in this group there was a fairly steep percentage increase in comparison with the previous year. July had the highest number of road accident cases, with January the quietest month for this group; the highest number in one day was 18; the highest number from any one accident was 10, but there were a number of accidents where there were from 3 to 6 casualties from one accident.

Those suffering injury from causes other than road accidents were 32% of emergency cases, and in this group there was a noticeable percentage increase in comparison with last year. August had the highest number of casualties, and January had the lowest number; the highest number in one day was 11 and the highest number from one incident was 2.

Cases of sudden illness were 29% of the total of emergencies, and in this group there was a slight increase. The highest number occurred in August, and the lowest number was in January; the highest number in one day was 10.

Emergency maternity and gynaecological cases were 3% of the whole and there was an appreciable percentage increase in this group in comparison with the previous year. February and December had the highest number, and November the lowest figure; the highest number in one day was 3.

Overdoses of pills, and coal gas poisoning (intentional and accidental) were 6% of all emergencies — this was approximately 4% overdoses and 2% gas poisoning — and there was a very slight decrease in this group. January and July had the highest figure, February and May had the lowest number; the highest number in one day was 5.

Burns and scalds were 1% of the total, and there was a slight increase in this group. The greatest number occurred in December; there were no cases of this group in June. The highest number in one day was 4 — all from the one incident.

Cases of drowning were 0·2% of the whole; in this group there was an increase in comparison with the previous year. Cases occurred in April, August, September and October, the highest number in one day was 2.

A minor survey was again made of emergency calls to those aged 65 years and over. There was a total of 551 cases — about 16% of all emergency call cases — and they varied in age from 65 to 95 years. There was a very slight overall decrease in this age group in comparison with the previous year, and within the group 47% were male and 53% were female.

There was an appreciable increase in the number involved in road accidents, and this year more men were involved than women — which is the reverse of the previous year. The numbers who were injured in their homes increased, and again by far the greater number were female; injuries received in places other than their homes decreased in comparison with last year; there were more women than men injured — which is the same pattern as in the previous year. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases of sudden illness in the home, and although the numbers of each sex were nearly even, there were slightly more women than men — the reverse in comparison with last year; cases of sudden illness away from the home decreased very slightly in comparison with the previous year — and again there were more males than females. Those suffering from the effects of coal gas poisoning and overdoses of pills (intentional or accidental) increased in comparison with last year and the much greater percentage was from coal gas poisoning; the numbers of each sex involved were the same — which is the same pattern as in the previous year. Burns and scalds cases were very few and were exactly the same number as last year — the only difference being that more men than women were involved. There were no cases of drowning in this age group.

In the age group of 5 years and under, there was the same variety of causes of injury as shown in the investigation by the Medical Officer of Health in 1961. In 1964, in addition to injuries received in road accidents, injuries were caused by falls; limbs jammed in doors and windows; by insertion into the nose of beads, stones, chalk, and in one case a toy car tyre; they swallowed or were suspected of swallowing a piece of glass, a stone, ashes and chalk; there were a few bitten by dogs and one case of being knocked over by a dog; there was one case of lime in the eyes. As well as sudden illnesses, they were made ill by drinking various disinfectants, surgical spirits, paraffin oil, camphorated oil, a variety of pills and in one case a bottle of medicine. Out of the overall total of burns and scalds cases during the year, 23% of them were children under the age of five years.

In comparison with 1961, there was a slight decrease in the number of children in this age group requiring emergency call conveyance.

In general, this was the busiest year yet for emergency call cases, and the most noticeable increase was in people suffering injuries — an increase of about 10% in comparison with the previous year. Ambulance crews dealt with injuries varying from the very slight to serious multiple injuries, and often it was necessary for crews to exercise all their skills in first aid and driving to get seriously injured casualties to hospital alive, allied to which they needed the strong stomachs they undoubtedly have when dealing with crushed skulls and chests, mutilated limbs and torn flesh. They also dealt with cases of sudden and serious illnesses — some of these cases were self-neglect through not seeing their doctor, and fairly frequently crews heard some of these patients remark that they had *intended* to see their doctor, but kept putting it off; it is probably this type of cases of sudden collapse that causes ambulance crews the greatest anxiety.

The busiest part of the day for emergency call cases was the afternoons; the busiest days continued to be Fridays and Saturdays, and the busiest month was August. Emergencies arose in all parts of the City and again, traffic congestion at certain periods of the day caused ambulance drivers considerable difficulties when on emergency calls, and often at these times they had to take unorthodox, and, on occasions, risky action in order to reach the casualty; there were a number of occasions during the year where controllers had to despatch two ambulances from different locations to an emergency in the hope that one of them could avoid the traffic build up at certain places. Police officers continued to give every assistance possible to ambulances on emergency calls and on a number of occasions the Fire Service were called upon to extricate trapped casualties.

During the year the youngest emergency call case was 3 days old, and the oldest was 95 years of age.

GENERAL SERVICE

In comparison with the previous year the overall patient conveyance increased by 1%. In comparison with five years ago (1959) the increase was approximately 31% and with ten years ago (1954) about 48%.

In comparison with the previous year, *admissions* to hospitals decreased quite appreciably; the greater percentage of this decrease was in stretcher cases, with a slight decrease in sitting case admissions. The reduction in previously arranged admissions was very much more noticeable this year; by far the greater number requested were for semi-urgent or urgent removal.

Discharges increased slightly, mainly in stretcher cases, and most of the increase was from the maternity wards of Saint Mary's Hospital — in fact, a high percentage of all stretcher case discharges were from these maternity wards.

Inter-hospital transfers increased considerably in comparison with last year — the increase being wholly stretcher cases, but there was a reduction in sitting case transfers.

Outpatients overall decreased slightly, but within this category there was a very noticeable decrease in sitting cases that was almost off-set by the increase of stretcher cases.

In general, outpatients continued to be by far the greater percentage of all patients conveyed and, although there was a slight overall decrease in this category, the manpower required for the increase of the stretcher case and 'two man lift' element was far more than that released by the very noticeable decrease of sitting cases. Outpatients had the highest number of abortive journeys and, although these were few in relation to the whole, they absorbed mileage and man-hours that could have been used in getting other outpatients to and from hospitals; very rarely did the Service or the hospital concerned receive prior notification that a patient would not be keeping his or her appointment; generally the first notification of non-attendance was from the ambulance crew detailed to convey the patient.

The main bulk of all patient conveyance continued to be between 8.0 a.m. and 5.0 p.m., with peak periods between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. and again in the afternoon between 2.30 and 3.30 p.m., but generally the Service was under pressure for most of the day. On occasions there were complaints regarding delay to patients, particularly the return of outpatients; there were also some occasions where there was delay to outpatients on their inward journey; various factors caused these delays, e.g. urgent requests to discharge a number of mothers and babies, certain rigidly timed outpatients, or increased numbers of cases requiring two men to handle them, etc., etc., but not least of these factors was the traffic congestion.

There was an increase in the number of patients conveyed by ambulance to places outside the City in comparison with the previous year; the greater percentage of them were to places in South East Hampshire. The main bulk of distance-journeys by ambulance were to London hospitals and there were only three journeys during the year that necessitated overnight stay by the crews. Patients travelling by train to places outside the City decreased slightly in comparison with last year, and were to various places ranging from Aberdeen to St. Austell to Clacton-on-Sea, but approximately 35% of patients by train were in the London area. There were two instances of difficulty in accommodating stretcher case patients to places in Somerset and Devon because of the change over to diesel-electric trains, which have no suitable compartments to carry stretcher cases.

SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES

The Voluntary Organisations provided ambulance cover during the summer week-ends and bank holidays at Clarence Pier (S.J.A.B.), on Portsdown Hill (B.R.C.S.), and also provided cover for sporting events throughout the year. They conveyed 46 accident cases.

The Hospital Car Service conveyed 455 patients to various places outside the City — this was a very considerable increase in comparison with the previous year; the mental welfare officers conveyed 26 patients to places outside the City — this was a decrease in comparison with last year.

The ancillary service of delivering and collecting analgesic apparatus for the municipal midwives continued to operate satisfactorily — but there were occasions when there was delay in delivering machines due to pressure of patient conveyance. The night rota for midwives continued to operate satisfactorily.

WHOLE SERVICE

TABLE 'A'

Category	Directly Provided	Train and Boat	Supplementary			Totals	% of Total
			H.C.S.	V.O.	M.W.O.		
Accident and Emergency ..	3,528	—	—	46	—	3,574	3·8%
Admissions.. .. .	5,912	29	29	—	12	5,982	6·3%
Discharges	5,802	91	45	—	—	5,938	6·2%
Transfers	16,608	90	285	—	14	16,997	17·8%
Outpatients	62,592	88	96	—	—	62,776	65·9%
TOTAL	94,442	298	455	46	26	95,267	—
Mileage	326,777	21,661	17,936	450	2,215	369,039	
Miles per patient	3·4	72·6	39·4	9·7	85·1	3·8	

EMERGENCY CALL PATIENTS

Directly Provided Service

TABLE 'B'

Month	Injuries		Sudden Illness	Matern- ity and Gynac.	Coal Gas and Over- doses	Burns and Scalds	Drown- ing	Total
	Road Accidents	Other Causes						
Jan. ..	42	58	70	5	22	6	—	203
Feb. ..	66	69	81	12	11	3	—	242
March ..	95	85	79	11	15	3	—	288
April ..	73	77	84	11	17	2	3	267
May ..	97	113	84	10	11	3	—	318
June ..	54	108	86	11	19	—	—	278
July ..	112	124	97	10	22	3	—	368
August ..	101	125	108	8	21	5	3	371
Sept. ..	106	95	100	9	21	1	2	334
October..	93	99	76	6	13	6	1	294
Nov. ..	68	86	78	4	16	6	—	258
Dec. ..	94	91	87	12	14	9	—	307
TOTAL ..	1,001	1,130	1,030	109	202	47	9	3,528

THE OVER 65's
Emergency Call Cases
TABLE 'C'

Month	Injuries						Illness						Coal Gas Poisoning		Over-doses		Burns		TOTALS		
	Road Accidents			In Home			Other Places			In Home			Other Places			M	F	TL	M	F	TL
	M	F	TL	M	F	TL	M	F	TL	M	F	TL	M	F	TL						
January ..	3	-	3	2	6	8	2	2	4	7	5	12	6	3	9	1	3	4	22	19	41
February ..	3	4	7	5	3	8	1	2	3	4	4	8	7	1	8	1	-	-	22	15	37
March ..	5	4	9	2	7	9	4	4	8	5	8	13	4	2	6	-	-	2	20	28	48
April ..	1	2	3	2	8	10	2	1	3	4	6	10	7	3	10	1	1	1	17	21	38
May ..	2	4	6	3	7	10	6	1	7	3	4	7	5	5	10	-	-	-	19	21	40
June ..	3	-	3	3	6	9	4	10	14	2	3	5	9	8	17	1	1	1	23	28	51
July ..	3	1	4	3	4	7	5	6	11	2	2	4	8	7	15	-	-	1	22	20	42
August ..	3	2	5	2	5	7	3	8	11	7	5	12	7	8	15	3	1	4	25	29	54
September ..	4	5	9	3	6	9	3	9	12	3	3	6	7	10	17	-	-	-	20	33	53
October ..	6	2	8	1	6	7	3	7	10	3	3	6	4	1	5	1	1	1	18	21	39
November ..	2	6	8	-	7	7	5	4	9	4	4	8	9	4	13	1	2	3	22	27	49
December ..	8	8	16	3	9	12	3	3	6	-	7	7	11	4	15	1	1	2	27	32	59
TOTAL ..	43	38	81	29	74	103	41	57	98	44	54	98	84	56	140	10	8	18	257	294	551

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE*By the Consultant Chest Physician*

1964 saw the continuation of the slow decline in tuberculous infection, which has occurred in each of the past seven years. This has followed on the remarkable and swift improvement in the tuberculosis situation, which the preceding seven years saw, consequent on the application of controlled chemotherapy.

We still see the occasional appearance of a patient with advanced disease, however, and there is clearly no place for complacency in the present situation.

The continued use of all preventative and therapeutic measures at our disposal remains essential policy.

NOTIFICATION BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	* NEW CASES						GRAND TOTAL
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		COMBINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
0— 1	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
1— 4	1 (1)	3 (2)	— (1)	— (1)	1 (2)	3 (3)	4 (5)
5—14	2 (3)	3 (2)	1 (—)	1 (—)	3 (3)	4 (2)	7 (5)
15—24	5 (4)	3 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	5 (4)	3 (2)	8 (6)
25—34	5 (4)	3 (3)	1 (—)	1 (2)	6 (4)	4 (5)	10 (9)
35—44	3 (7)	4 (5)	— (1)	— (—)	3 (8)	4 (5)	7 (13)
45—54	6 (10)	4 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	6 (10)	4 (3)	10 (13)
55—64	10 (7)	2 (4)	1 (1)	— (—)	11 (8)	2 (4)	13 (12)
65 plus	8 (10)	2 (3)	1 (1)	1 (1)	9 (11)	3 (4)	12 (15)
TOTAL	40 (46)	25 (24)	4 (4)	3 (4)	44 (50)	28 (28)	72 (78)

* Includes all primary notifications and new cases coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health by other means.
(Figures in brackets are those for 1963)

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1958	113	10	123
1959	97	10	107
1960	86	18	104
1961	85	4	89
1962	82	2	84
1963	70	8	78
1964	65	7	72

NEW PATIENTS EXAMINED

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1,257	1,225	1,180	1,157	1,196	1,052

CONTACTS

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of new contacts examined	785	690	585	469	561	525
No. of contacts proved definite cases ..	6	5	6	2	10	10

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY				NON-RESPIRATORY				COMBINED				GRAND TOTAL	
	MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE			
0— 1	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
1— 4	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
5—14	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
15—24	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
25—34	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
35—44	1	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(—)	—	(1)	1	(1)
45—54	—	(3)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(3)	—	(1)	—	(4)
55—64	—	(3)	—	(—)	1	(—)	—	(—)	1	(3)	—	(—)	1	(3)
65 plus	4	(4)	1	(3)	—	(1)	—	(1)	4	(5)	1	(4)	5	(9)
TOTAL	5	(10)	1	(5)	1	(1)	—	(1)	6	(11)	1	(6)	7	(17)

DEATHS

Date		Respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population	Non-respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population
1959	..	24	10.9	2	0.9
1960	..	17	7.8	4	1.8
1961	..	14	6.1	2	0.9
1962	..	11	4.6	1	0.4
1963	..	15	6.6	2	0.9
1964	..	6	2.7	1	0.4

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER — 31ST DECEMBER

			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
RESPIRATORY			1,633	1,516	1,377	1,272	1,204	1,152
NON-RESPIRATORY			100	102	88	88	90	94
TOTAL			1,733	1,618	1,465	1,360	1,294	1,246

SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON CLINIC REGISTER 1964

DIAGNOSIS	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	MEN	W.M.	CH.	MEN	W.M.	CH.	MEN	W.M.	
A. (1) No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on register 1st January 1964 ..	720	446	39	44	39	6	764	485	1,294
(2) Transfers from other authorities ..	9	9	—	2	—	—	11	9	20
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during year ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
B. No. of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during 1964:									
(1) Class A. (T.B. minus) ..	14	5	10	4	2	1	18	7	36
(2) Class B. (T.B. plus) ..	20	15	1	—	—	—	20	15	36
C. No. of cases included in A and B written off the Register during the year as:									
(1) Recovered ..	31	37	1	1	1	—	32	38	71
(2) Dead (all causes) ..	28	5	—	1	—	—	29	5	34
(3) Removed to other areas..	13	9	—	1	—	—	14	9	23
(4) For other reasons ..	9	6	—	—	—	—	9	6	15
D. No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on Register 31st December 1964 ..	690	424	38	47	41	6	737	465	1,246

REPORT OF ALMONERS

During the year 1964 work in the Almoner's Department has been carried out under difficulties due to shortage of staff. One of the Almoners resigned in March to take up a post in Sussex, leaving one Almoner and a part-time clerk. In spite of frequent advertisements there have been no applications for the vacant post; this reflects the picture throughout the country of the acute shortage of professionally trained social workers.

The majority of patients referred to the Almoners are those suffering from diseases other than Tuberculosis. However, a considerable amount of time has been spent with Tuberculous patients; these have tended to be men in the older age group and they have needed help with the problem of finding suitable work, and also accommodation. Amongst the other Tuberculous patients there have been a few women with young families, and when it has not been possible to arrange for the children to be cared for by relatives, the Children's Officer has always been most helpful in arranging to take children into care — sometimes at very short notice. The Director of Housing too has been very co-operative; many of our families have been rehoused on medical grounds, and the bright new houses or flats, well planned and well fitted, have helped not only to improve the patients' physical condition but also their mental outlook. This is particularly so in the case of Bronchitic patients who are so severely disabled that they are unemployable and have to spend most of the time in their own homes.

There are also the Bronchitic patients who have lost their jobs because of long spells of illness, but who are fit for employment during part of the year. Every effort has been made to place them in suitable work and it has been possible to do this in a number of instances, and easier than in former years, owing to the improvement in the employment situation.

A few of the patients suffering from lung cancer have been fit to return to their own work, or have needed work of a lighter nature when their own jobs were too heavy, and for these too suitable work has been found. The majority of these patients, however, have needed terminal care, either in their own homes or in Hospital. When they have been nursed at home full use has been made of the services provided, and these have been much appreciated, but there is still a great need for a more fully developed night-sitter service; this would help to relieve the strain on relatives of night and day nursing.

Economic difficulties inevitably arise in a family where there is sickness, particularly when the sickness is of long duration. In 1962, the Portsmouth Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee increased its scope to include other chest diseases and became the Portsmouth Voluntary Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases. This has meant that their funds can be used to help all our patients in need, and generous grants have been made to furnish new homes, purchase clothes and bedding, extra nourishment, coal, etc. It has also meant that every patient for whom a holiday is recommended has been able to benefit from the Care Committee Holiday Scheme. During the year the Committee paid for holidays for 46 people. This number includes patients and their families.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY — 1964*Report of the Medical Director***ADMINISTRATION**

The role of the Units remains the same:—

15A Mobile Unit — General Public and Industry.
(This Unit made a total of 115 moves).

15B Mobile Unit — General Practitioner Referral Sessions at:—
Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham, Portchester, Havant,
Waterlooville, Chichester, Bognor Regis, Storrington,
Pulborough, Horsham, Worthing, Shoreham-by-Sea,
Littlehampton.

15C Static Unit — Large films when required, at base.

During 1964, after several breakdowns on the road with the auto diesel generator, the Regional Board, in the interests of safety, gave permission for the chassis to be replaced by an ex-W.D. trailer. Since then there have been no difficulties with the chassis at all, but the problem of excessive noise has still be to overcome.

The quality of films produced by both 100mm. sets has been a source of anxiety, due mainly to variation in the output of the generators and to what was eventually proved to be a film of dirt on the camera lens. However, matters have improved quite considerably, due to the fact that Messrs. Watsons have appointed an X-ray Engineer for this area, who has proved to be extremely helpful and efficient.

Representations have been made for the provision of an additional generator which could act as a spare for all the three Mass X-Ray Units of the Region, for, at the moment, if one of the generators goes out of action the whole Unit, including staff, cannot work.

ATTENDANCE

There was a marked increase in attendance as compared with the previous year — from 58,803 to 71,400.

The percentage of people attending for X-Ray for the first time was 33% whilst the figure for those who have not attended for the past three years was 26·2%.

CASES REFERRED BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

The number of cases referred by general practitioners still continues to rise (+528) — a trend which I find very encouraging.

36 significant cases of tuberculosis and 130 cases of carcinoma of the bronchus were diagnosed from this source out of a total of 60 cases of tuberculosis and 147 of bronchial carcinoma.

TUBERCULOSIS

The overall incidence of ·84 per thousand shows a marked drop from that of 1963, and it is the first time ever that it has been less than 1·00.

West Sussex is well down at ·54 per thousand, also East Hants at ·79 per thousand. Portsmouth, however, showed a rise from 0·9 per thousand examined to 1·29 per thousand.

CANCER

Although 21 more cases of carcinoma of the bronchus were found in 1964 the incidence per thousand examined is unchanged. It is interesting to note that the incidence for all areas viz:— Portsmouth, East Hants and West Sussex is about the same i.e. 2 per thousand.

PORTSMOUTH

30 significant cases of tuberculosis were found giving an incidence of 1·29 per thousand, which was an increase over the very low figure of ·9 for 1963.

Of the 49 cases of carcinoma of the bronchus (2·1 per thousand) found, 37 were referred by general practitioners.

I would like to thank all members of the staff for their arduous work, made less congenial by the fact that some of the places visited are at such a distance that staff have either to travel in their own time or to live away from their families.

I would also like to take this opportunity of thanking all the Chest Physicians for their help in dealing with the cases referred to them, and the Medical Officers of Health for their continued co-operation.

TOTAL NUMBERS EXAMINED BY 100mm. FILM AND AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION

TABLE I

Age Group	—14		14		15/19		20/24		25/34		35/44		45/54		55/59		60/64		65+		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male ..	171	.24	180	.25	3,556	4.98	3,488	4.89	7,254	10.16	7,928	11.10	6,764	9.47	3,086	4.32	2,505	3.51	3,172	4.45	38,104	53.37
Female ..	179	.25	185	.26	4,557	6.38	3,410	4.78	5,641	7.9	6,656	9.32	5,216	7.31	2,322	3.25	1,830	2.56	3,300	4.62	33,296	46.63
TOTAL ..	350	.49	365	.51	8,113	11.36	6,898	9.66	12,895	18.06	14,584	20.43	11,980	16.78	5,408	7.58	4,335	6.07	6,472	9.06	71,400	100.

Number recalled for Clinical Examination — 146 Percentage of Total examined — .20

ANALYSIS BY AGE — CASES SHOWING EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
(Rate per 1,000 in each group)

TABLE II

Age Group	—14		14		15/19		20/24		25/34		35/44		45/54		55/59		60/64		65+		TOTAL	
	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000
Male ..	—	—	—	—	1	.28	3	.86	6	.83	5	.63	6	.89	6	1.94	3	1.2	5	1.58	35	.92
Female ..	—	—	—	—	2	.44	—	—	7	1.24	4	.6	8	1.53	2	.86	1	.55	1	.3	25	.75
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	3	.37	3	.43	13	1.01	9	.62	14	1.17	8	1.48	4	.92	6	.93	60	.84

TABLE III
ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL FINDINGS

SECTION A. NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						Male	Fe- male	Total	Rate per 1,000
0.	Cases of Tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinic or Hospital and considered on investigation to require close Clinic supervision or treatment					35	25	60	.84
	(a) Not infectious								
	(b) Infectious								
	(d) Domiciliary treatment								
	(e) Hospital treatment								
	Code	(ad)	..	..	..	10	10	20	
		(ae)	..	..	..	5	2	7	
		(bd)	..	..	..	5	1	6	
		(be)	..	..	..	15	12	27	
1.	Cases of Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only:—					161	96	257	3.6
SECTION B. NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS									
2.	Malignant Neoplasms:								
	(a) Primary carcinoma bronchus					129	18	147	2.1
	(b) Others					15	8	23	
3.	Non-malignant Neoplasms					8	5	13	
4.	Lymphadenopathies—excluding sarcoids					—	3	3	
5.	Sarcoids — including enlarged hilar glands					12	12	24	
6.	Congenital cardiac abnormalities					8	3	11	
7.	Acquired cardiac abnormalities					39	54	93	
8.	Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.					4	—	4	
9.	Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.					1	—	1	
20.	Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs					163	104	267	
21.	Bronchiectasis					20	18	38	
22.	Pulmonary Fibrosis (Non-Tuberculous)					32	19	51	
23.	Spontaneous Pneumothorax					11	—	11	
24.	Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus					3	15	18	
25.	Pleural effusion (Non-Tuberculous)					13	2	15	

SURVEY ANALYSIS
ORGANISED GROUPS

TABLE IV

TYPE OF SURVEY	NUMBER EXAMINED			NUMBERS SHOWING EVIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						
	Code No.	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male		Female		Combined Total	Combined Incidence per 1,000
					No.	Incidence per 1,000	No.	Incidence per 1,000		
A. General Public	7	11,122	14,499	25,621	6	.54	4	.28	10	.39
B. Industrial Groups	6	17,877	10,373	28,250	8	.29	3	.29	11	.39
C. School Children — positive reactors ..	3V	122	116	238	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. General Practitioner referrals	2	6,945	6,295	13,240	18	2.59	18	2.86	36	2.72
E. Psychiatric Hospitals	9	645	799	1,444	1	1.55	—	—	1	.69
F. Contacts	4	71	90	161	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family contacts of positive reactors ..	40	110	122	232	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Out-patients General Hospitals ..	0	926	894	1,820	—	—	—	—	—	—
K. Persons in Prisons, Borstals, etc. ..	6X	287	107	394	2	7.	—	—	2	5.08

PORTSMOUTH
CASES OF SIGNIFICANT TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE V

Age Group	—14		14		15/19		20/24		25/34		35/44		45/54		55/59		60/64		65+		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Male / Female																						
Number examined	120	91	24	32	1,289	1,493	1,541	1,215	2,758	1,345	3,002	1,660	2,914	1,393	1,297	513	939	299	675	725	14,559	8,766
Number of active							2		3	1	1	3	4	5	3	2	2		4		19	11
cases																						
Rate per 1,000							1.29		1.09	.74	.33	1.81	1.37	3.59	2.31	3.9	2.13		5.93		1.31	1.25
examined																						
Combined rate ..							.73		.97		.86		2.09		2.76		1.62		2.85		1.29	

MENTAL HEALTH AND COMMUNITY GERIATRIC SERVICES REPORT

Langstone House Centres

The extension of the service to the mentally subnormal envisaged in the proposals approved by the Minister of Health in 1960 became a reality when Her Royal Highness Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, opened the extensions to Langstone House Centre on May 12th, 1964. At the same time she named the new hostel for 28 subnormal men and women, Lacey Lodge, in recognition of the long continued interest in mental disorder of the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman J. P. D. Lacey, O.B.E., J.P. Later the same day, the Portsmouth and District Society for Mentally Handicapped, presented an Austin Omnicoach for the use of both centres and Lacey Lodge.

The Special Care Unit proved its value immediately by providing day care for a group of highly active children ranging in age from 3–13 years. All were incontinent, some doubly so; two-thirds suffered from fits. Three very severely handicapped children were actually awaiting admission to hospital but through the unit, relief could be given to the families until hospital accommodation became available. In some cases the unit provided the first relief the family had had from the constant care of a child and helped to ease the pain of the greater separation when hospital admission became necessary.

The work in the Junior Centre was reorganised after the adults moved to their new centre. Two of the vacated rooms provided Elementary Domestic Science and Woodwork facilities for the first time, while the servery was converted into a domestic laundry and a store into an office. Although initially some of the more severely handicapped older trainees remained in the Junior Centre, it was expected that all would eventually be assessed in the Adult Centre for employment there when the unit was in full operation.

The Omnicoach enabled groups of trainees to be taken to places of interest, e.g. The Round Tower, Portsdown Hill and Eastney Beach, thus considerably widening their experience. The year culminated in a pageant of the Nativity presented by the trainees; the whole production in its presentation and reverence was a vivid demonstration of the results that can be obtained by trained staff with mentally handicapped children.

The Adult Centre was organised from the beginning to provide as far as possible work shop experience for the men and women employed there. By the end of the year a considerable amount of equipment, including presses, a welding unit and a scaled down commercial type laundry, had been installed and were in constant use. Simple assembly work had been obtained in 1963 and by the end of 1964 one contract had been entirely turned over to the Centre and a variety of other work was being sought. In July the first pay day was held in the centre; the amount each trainee received was assessed on a five point scale, taking into account their physical handicap, care of tools, perseverance, output and the quality of work.

Social training was actively pursued during working hours and through the social club inaugurated in July 1964. Mr. H. R. Hey, Secretary of the Portsmouth and District Society for the Mentally Handicapped, was the club's first president and the manager of the Centre, Mr. C. D. Branchflower, the vice-president; chairman, secretary and treasurer were elected from the members. It was agreed that the club should be open to all mentally handicapped adults, irrespective of attendance at the Centre. Weekly evening meetings were held at the Adult Centre, the programme being arranged by a committee of members.

The new kitchen and dining rooms allowed meals to be cooked on the premises and all appreciated the more varied menu that was provided. The majority of trainees, both Juniors and Adults, were able to collect their own meal from the hatch and for the Adults a choice of dishes was available.

The allocation of places in the different units was:

Special Care Unit	..	..	20-25
Junior Training Centre	..	..	130
Adult Centre	..	..	75
Total			225-30

Originally the Special Care Unit was intended to provide 25 places, approximately equally divided between ambulant and non-ambulant children, but by the end of the year it was apparent that the major demand was for places for active children and that the accommodation was already overcrowded with more than 20 children in attendance. A waiting list therefore began to build up.

The Centre, as a whole, was expected to provide care for 55% of the subnormals in the community, the remainder belonging to one of three groups:

- (1) Those too young to attend the centre.
- (2) Those too old to benefit by attendance at the centre, though possibly they could have benefited by training earlier.
- (3) Those very severely handicapped warranting hospital care but nursed at home at the express wish of relatives.

The provision of new services, however, revealed a group of subnormal adults unknown to the Department, often very domesticated, who would benefit from the centre. The possibility of work being available made it easier for families to accept the facilities that the Adult Centre could offer to a mentally handicapped person, than when the emphasis was largely on training. By the end of the year the Centre was full and it was evident that before long another Adult Centre might be needed.

Lacey Lodge

The Matron and Superintendent took up their appointment on January 1st, 1964, but although the hostel was officially opened in May, it was not possible to admit residents until June and then, in view of the difficulty of obtaining assistant staff only on a short term basis. This difficulty persisted despite repeated advertisement and was obviously part of a national problem; nevertheless, it prevented the hostel from being used to capacity during 1964.

All those residents who were admitted enjoyed their stay; they appreciated the furnishings and the opportunity the hostel offered of a less restricted life than had previously been possible for them. It was therefore very frustrating to the social workers to be restricted in the use of the hostel when they had already experienced its benefit for a few.

Staff

Additional staff were recruited for the Centres during the year without undue difficulty but it was a new experience to receive applications from school leavers. While this was welcome evidence of an awakening interest in this work, it was a salutary experience for the teaching staff to learn that

applicants would be expected to proceed eventually to the Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped for which higher academic qualifications were required than for nursery nursing. Post entry training facilities were offered to staff working in the Junior Centre who wished to take the General Certificate of Education with a view to further secondment. Two members of the staff who had been seconded for training were successful in obtaining their Diplomas, one for the staff of Adult Centres and the other for staff in Junior Centres in July 1964. In order to allow the centres to stabilize, no staff were seconded for the academic year 1964-65.

Hospital Care

Ever since 1948, subnormal patients requiring hospital treatment had been referred to Botleys Park Hospital, near Woking. While the hospital has given us very considerable support in the intervening years, the staff were under pressure from the other authorities whom they also served. For Portsmouth, the hospital was too far away for close liaison with the social workers, nor was it easy for families to keep in touch with their relatives in the hospital; this latter difficulty was accentuated when the Mental Health Act, with its emphasis on community care, came into operation in November, 1960.

The Wessex Regional Hospital Board had, since 1962, undertaken extensive building operations at Coldeast Hospital, Sarisbury Green, and after January 1st, 1964 patients requiring admission were referred to that hospital. This established a much closer liaison than had been possible with Botleys Park Hospital, a relationship which was strengthened in May, 1964 when the Physician Superintendent, Dr. A. E. P. Swinson, was appointed consultant in subnormality to the authority. He undertook regular sessions at Prince Albert Road Advisory Centre, thus providing consultant advice for general practitioners, mental health social workers and by no means least, to the families of subnormal individuals.

Care of the Mentally Ill.

While the extension of the services for the subnormals envisaged in the 1960 proposals came to fruition in 1964, progress in the service for the mentally ill was, perhaps inevitably, much slower.

The plan for the integration of all social workers, both hospital and local authority into one unit, agreed in December, 1961, was apparently no nearer, at least as far as working from one centre in the community, but a very close practical liaison had grown up between the hospital staffs and the mental welfare officers, and increasingly patients being discharged were referred, often verbally, to the mental welfare officers for after care. As in previous years, however, the heavy demand that admissions made on mental welfare officers time hindered the really adequate community care of patients from hospital. Despite this, the mental welfare officers added the care of some of the older subnormals to their case load of mentally ill.

Towards the end of the year cases began to be referred by family doctors to the psychiatric social worker for community care when it was thought her particular skill could be helpful. An increasing liaison also developed between the health visitors and this worker. In these ways the first steps were taken towards establishing an active community mental health service.

At this point, it may be useful to review what has been achieved in the last four years. There can be no doubt of the improvement in the service for subnormals, of which the new buildings on the Eastern Road are the outward and visible sign; even more important has been the increasingly

active programme for both Juniors and Adults by which it has been possible for them to share in many worthwhile experiences previously denied to them. One has only to have seen the new interest that has been aroused by trips in the Omnicoach or the pride in taking a pay packet home to appreciate how many common experiences have, in the past, been lacking.

The appointment of a Consultant in mental subnormality has extended the service available to families with a mentally handicapped member.

A start has been made on training for staff — a very real step in the right direction if mentally handicapped people are to take their place in a community life.

The fact that the Hostel was not in full use by the end of the year was a great disappointment. It is to be hoped that the staffing problems can be resolved so that the benefits that have been derived from it by a few, can be available to many more residents and their families.

Once again new services created new demands and it is likely that another Adult Centre will be required before long.

The progress in community care of the mentally ill has also been real, although less spectacular. There has been positive growth of liaison between the hospital staff and the local authority social workers. The first steps have been taken in providing active care in the community without necessarily having recourse to hospital and a start has been made on a hostel for elderly mentally infirm people. One member of the staff has been seconded for further training and it is hoped that further courses will be available with the establishment of the Younghusband Course at Highbury Technical College in 1965.

Nevertheless, it is in the field of mental illness that further development of the local authority service is urgently required. While the majority of officers time is absorbed by the demands of statutory duties, there is little opportunity for what is after all, the main purpose of this part of the Mental Health Service — the active care and support of the mentally ill and their families in the community. It is to be hoped that the next four years will see as great a development in this part of the service as the last four have seen in the service for the subnormal.

It is impossible to close this report without mention of the loss that the service sustained in the death of Dr. T. Beaton, C.B.E., in August, 1964. Everyone in the department was conscious of the debt that they owed to his vision and support. It was directly due to his interest that training was started for the mentally defectives, as they were then known, in the late 1920's. Without his continued encouragement, the development of the service for the subnormal to its present position of one of the best in the country would not have been possible.

His interest, however, was not confined to the sub-normal; he created here in Portsmouth the prototype of a comprehensive Mental Health Service which has been widely copied. It was his constantly expressed wish in Committee that the service should again become as widely based as it once had been and that the City should once more be pre-eminent in the mental health field.

STAFF — MENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

<i>Full-time:</i>	Senior Medical Officer				
	Executive Officer				
	Administrative Assistant				
	Psychiatric Social Worker (1-1-64)				
	Mental Welfare Officers				5
	(1 seconded for P.S.W. Training)				
	Social Workers				3
	(2 qualified, 1 unqualified)				
	Clerical Staff				4
	Home Teacher				1

Langstone House

<i>Junior Centre:</i>	Supervisor				1
	Deputy Supervisor				1
	Assistant Supervisor, qualified ..				1
	Assistant Supervisor, unqualified ..				6
	Clerk				1 (part-time)

<i>Special Care Unit:</i>	Assistant Supervisor, qualified ..				1
	Assistant Supervisor, unqualified ..				1
	Nursery Assistant				5

<i>Adult Centre:</i>	Manager				1
	Section Supervisor				3
	General Training Assistant				4
	Clerk				1 (part-time)

Lacey Lodge

<i>Agreed Complement:</i>	Superintendent
	Matron
	Assistant Staff
	Cook plus 3 domestics

<i>Consultant Staff:</i>	Dr. A. E. P. Swinson, Physician Superintendent, Coldeast Hospital
	Dr. W. Liddell Milligan, Physician Superintendent, St. James' Hospital

STATISTICS FOR THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Care of the Mentally Ill 1964

Cases referred	..	..	..	..	..	662
Section 25	..	..	..	..	..	80
Section 26	..	..	..	..	..	23
Section 29	..	..	..	..	..	191
Informal admissions Section 5	..	..	..	..	..	281
Total admissions	..	..	..	..	..	583
Total cases	..	..	..	..	..	662
No action	..	..	..	..	..	184

REFERRALS

General Practitioner	..	..	..	..	353
Hospital — after in-patient treatment	..	..	..	..	16
Hospital — after out-patient treatment	..	..	..	..	38
Local Education Authority	..	..	..	..	—
Police Courts	..	..	..	..	52
Other sources	..	..	..	..	203
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	662

SECTION 47 REMOVALS

To Hospital	..	..	..	..	3
To Welfare Services Homes	..	..	..	..	—

Care of the Subnormal

Subnormal	..	..	..	..	..	119 (137)
less than 16 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	9 (10)
Severely subnormal	..	..	..	..	..	200 (281)
less than 16 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	105 (93)
Guardianship cases	..	..	..	..	..	22 (23)
Resident in Home or Hostel at Local Authority expense	..	..	..	..	..	3 (1)
Boarded out at Local Authority expense	..	..	..	..	..	20 (20)
In attendance at the Day Training Centre	..	..	..	..	..	173 (137)
Receiving home teaching	..	..	..	..	..	16 (13)

DOMICILIARY GERIATRIC SERVICE

Chiropody

The Chiropody Service continued to be one of the most appreciated Local Authority provisions. A sixth session at Queen Alexandra Hospital was started in March, 1964, and for a time reduced the waiting list and the time between appointments. Three chiropodists continued to be employed for clinics on a sessional basis; all undertook domiciliary visiting.

The number of domiciliary visits showed a marked rise; due partly to the ageing of the patients originally referred, but also to the age and frailty of new referrals who were able to experience the benefit of skilled chiropody treatment for the first time.

Community Geriatric Service

Improved liaison between the various statutory and voluntary services for the elderly was achieved during the year through Geriatric Case Conferences. These monthly meetings, chaired by the Senior Medical Officer, were started for the North of the City in January, for the Southern area in April and for the Central area in November, 1964. Representatives from all the statutory services dealing with the elderly, Health Visitors, Queen's Nurses, Public Health Inspectors, Welfare Services, Housing Department, National Assistance Board and later, Hospital Medical Social Workers, were able to pool information on difficult cases. It was usual to find that a case presented by one member was already well known to other members of the conference but very often from a different aspect, and in some cases, different information was forthcoming. A composite picture of the situation was thus built up and various possibilities of help explored. An entirely satisfactory solution to any particular problem could only rarely be achieved, but all members profited by the discussion — not least from knowing what had been reported as the action of one service, to another! Even more important was the support the conference offered to the field workers in dealing with continued difficulties.

This support was supplemented when necessary by domiciliary visiting with the Senior Medical Officer either directly or indirectly at the request of the family doctor, or, in an emergency, at the request of other persons, e.g. warden or ambulance personnel when the general practitioner was not available. In this way 20 cases were visited by the Senior Medical Officer during the year.

Three patients had to be compulsorily removed, all to hospital. One who had come home from Malta in the 1920's to die, but had outlived most of her family, had not been outside the gate for twenty years. The overgrown garden, the rooms cluttered with clothing, dog bones, old ration books, the walls festooned with cobwebs and the sodden carpets and furniture presented a stark picture of physical, social and mental degradation which it was impossible to alter except by compulsory removal. It says much for good neighbourliness, so often said to be lacking today, that it was only when conditions became offensive in the extreme that action could be taken.

The pilot scheme for an incontinent laundry service was continued for emergency cases, and during the year 37 cases were helped.

Night attendant help also became available on a small scale during the year for urgent cases. This was greatly appreciated by the families receiving it, and also gave the staff experience which would be useful when a wider service came to be organised.

The Old People's Welfare Committee of the Council of Social Service and Visiting Service for the elderly got well under way during the year; the members of the Health Department staff actively participated in the development of these voluntary services both at officer and field worker level and appreciated the additional help that the voluntary workers provided for elderly people in the community. The Lunch Clubs in particular, the first of which was opened in October, 1964, began to meet a long recognised need for elderly people living alone. The majority of members were those who the health visitors considered would benefit by a meal in a social setting.

Chiropody Return 1964

CLINIC	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>	<i>No. of indiv. Attendances</i>	<i>No. of New Cases</i>
Queen Alexandra ..	193 (113)	1,374 (742)	285 (183)	139 (112)
Saint Mary's ..	103 (102)	714 (679)	187 (114)	94 (84)
TOTALS ..	296 (215)	2,088 (1,421)	472 (297)	233 (196)

Average number of attendances per session 7.05 (6.6)

Number of domiciliary visits: 1,151 (450)

SOURCES OF REFERRAL OF NEW PATIENTS

	<i>General Practitioners</i>	<i>Health Visitors</i>	<i>District Nurses</i>	<i>Ministry of Pensions</i>
Clinic	182 (84)	85 (84)	14 (23)	— (5)
Domiciliary ..	23 (56)	47 (14)	17 (7)	1 (—)
TOTALS ..	205 (140)	132 (98)	31 (30)	1 (5)

PRIORSDEAN HOSPITAL

By the Physician Superintendent

Total beds available for Infectious Diseases — 90.

ADMISSIONS

During the year the total admissions numbered 2,027 (1963 — 2,293). Of this total 993 (1963 — 1,134) were cases of infectious diseases. 42 (1963 — 116) were geriatrics, 404 (1963 — 314) were cases admitted to the Chest Unit (pulmonary tuberculosis and other chest diseases) and 588 were post-operative gynaecological cases.

The number of infectious disease cases discharged during the year was 898 and there were 47 deaths.

AGE GROUPS (DEATHS)

Under 1 year	..	17
1— 5 years	.. ..	4
5—20 years	.. ..	1
20—70 years	.. ..	12
70+ years	.. ..	13
		—
		47
		—

It will be noted that of the 47 deaths, 30 occurred in the extremes of life, i.e. under 1 year and 70+ years (1963—49). 16 deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission to this hospital. The following table gives a more detailed analysis of the ages of the cases which died within 24 hours of admission.

Under 1 year—	0—14 days	..	—
	14—24 days	..	—
	1— 3 months	..	—
	3— 6 months	..	1
	6— 9 months	..	3
	9—12 months	..	2
1— 5 years	.. .. .	..	3
5—20 years	.. .. .	..	—
20—70 years	.. .. .	..	3
70+ years	.. .. .	..	4
			—
	TOTAL	.. ..	16
			—

ADMISSIONS

The following table shows in greater detail the type of infectious disease cases admitted during the year under review:

Streptococcal Infection

(a) Scarlet fever	8	} 32
(b) Erysipelas	.. ..	5
(c) Puerperal pyrexia	.. ..	19

Diphtheria

There were no cases of diphtheria admitted during the year.

Meningitis	34
------------	---------	----

Gastro Intestinal Infections

(a) Paratyphoid	—	} 342
(b) Typhoid	..	..	—
(c) Dysentery	..	..	7
(d) Gastro enteritis	..	..	194
(e) Enteritis	..	..	2
(f) Diarrhoea	..	..	52
(g) Diarrhoea and Vomiting	..	..	64
(h) Vomiting	..	..	15
(i) Food poisoning	..	..	3
(j) Gastritis	..	..	—
(k) B. Coli infection	..	..	3
(l) Salmonella infection	..	..	2

Measles 9

Pertussis 38

Influenza 3

Poliomyelitis 5

Miscellaneous 439

Poliomyelitis

Of the 5 cases admitted as suspected poliomyelitis, none proved to be this disease. The five cases proved to be:

- (a) Respiratory failure (died)
- (b) Polyneuritis
- (c) Disseminated sclerosis
- (d) Haem. encephalitis
- (e) Motor neurone disease (died)

In addition, three old standing respiratory poliomyelitis cases were re-admitted for

- (a) Lumbar puncture
- (b) Mumps
- (c) Relatives on holiday

Meningitis

Of the 34 cases admitted, the following is a table of the 24 cases which proved to be this disease:

(a) Meningococcal	5	} 24
(b) Pneumococcal	..	..	3
(c) Influenzal	..	..	2
(d) Tuberculous	..	..	2
(e) Purulent	..	..	1
(f) Virus	..	..	8
(g) No Pathogens	..	..	1
(h) Infected	..	..	1
(i) Haemophilus Influenzal	..	..	1

There were four old cases of meningitis admitted.

DEFINITE CASES OF MENINGITIS (Age Groups)

	0—5 yrs.		5—10 yrs.		10—15 yrs.		15—20 yrs.		20+ yrs.	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Meningococcal ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumococcal ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Influenzal ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purulent ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virus ..	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	2
No Pathogens ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infected ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemophilus ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	4	3	2	1	—	1	—	2	2

TOTAL — 24

Pertussis:

Of the 38 cases admitted as pertussis, 30 proved to be the disease. The following is a table of the age groups of these 30 cases:

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0— 3 months	..	..	4	4
3— 6 months	..	..	3	2
6—12 months	..	..	3	4
1— 2 years	..	..	4	2
2— 3 years	..	..	—	—
3— 4 years	..	..	—	—
4—5 years	..	..	1	2
5—10 years	..	..	1	—

Measles

There were 9 cases admitted as measles. 7 cases proved to be this disease.

Streptococcal Infections

There were 8 cases admitted as scarlet fever (1963 — 7). The following four cases proved to be this disease:

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
5—10 years	..	..	2	2

Intestinal Infections

The total admissions during the year numbered 342, made up as follows:
AGE GROUP (ADMISSIONS)

	Total	0—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—70		70+ yr.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gastro enteritis ..	194	90	81	2	2	2	2	—	—	4	5	—	5
Enteritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diarrhoea	52	8	9	4	1	1	1	—	—	8	14	2	4
Diarrhoea & vomiting	64	19	14	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	17	2	5
Vomiting	15	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Food poisoning ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmonella infection ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Coli infection ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	342	127	111	7	8	3	4	—	2	16	43	5	16

The total number of discharges and deaths was 198, comprised as follows:

(a) Dysentery	—	} 188
(b) Enteritis	1	
(c) Gastro enteritis ..	122	
(d) Diarrhoea	50	
(e) Diarrhoea and Vomiting	8	
(f) Vomiting	5	
(g) Gastritis	—	
(h) B. Coli infection ..	—	
(i) Salmonella infection ..	1	
(j) Food poisoning ..	1	

Deaths

Gastro enteritis	10
------------------------	----

Total

Discharges and deaths ..	198
--------------------------	-----

Acute Infectious Gastro Enteritis

During the year 122 cases were discharged, diagnosed as suffering from this condition:

Neo-natal	46	} 122
In childhood	70	
In adults	6	

The analysis of the causal organisms show:

No pathogens	96	} 122
B. Coli 0111	4	
Sal. Heidelberg	1	
B. Coli 026	1	
Guardia Lamblia	1	
E. Coli 0111	16	
Parenteral	2	
Salmonella	1	

Miscellaneous Admissions

See table attached.

MISCELLANEOUS ADMISSIONS

Upper Respiratory Infection ..	24	Inhalation Distress	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	19	Herpes Zoster Ophthalmica ..	2
P.U.O.	34	Staph. Pneumonia	3
Healthy Baby	14	Rash	11
Infected Wound	31	Septic Umbilicus	1
Conjunctivitis	4	Post Scarlatina Vomiting	1
Varicella	9	Haem. Strep. Wound	1
Convulsions	5	Staph. Wound	1
Stomatitis	1	Herpes	4
Chest	10	Coli Carrier	1
Bronchitis	9	Scabies	3
Abscess	31	Septic Wound	2
Tracheitis	4	Mastoidectomy	1
Tracheo-Bronchitis	4	Lumbar Puncture	2
Glandular Fever	12	Nursing Care	2
Coliform Sputum	1	Old A.P.M.	3
Observation	11	Septicaemia	1
Infective Hepatitis	14	Sticky Eyes	2
Backache	1	Eczema	1
Pneumonia	17	Disseminated Sclerosis	1
Tonsillitis	11	? Glandular Fever	1
Laryngo-Tracheo-Bronchitis ..	6	Infected Ear	1
Old T.B. Meningitis	2	Staph. Infection	7
Jaundice	4	Atelectasis	1
Cellulitis	6	Ulcerated Mouth	1
Investigation	1	Vaccination Eczema	1
Healthy Mother	5	Post Operative Lobectomy	1
Staph, 80 Infection	7	Glands of Neck	3
Pharyngitis	1	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Contact T.B.	1	Empyema	2
Erythema Nodosum	2	Headache	1
Orchitis	2	Neuritis	1
Pneumonitis	1	Broncho Spasm	1
Respiratory Failure	1	Ulcerative Vulvitis	1
Croup	5	Thrust	1
Pyelitis	1	Vaccinia	1
Unresolved Pneumonia	1	Tetanus	1
Ulcerated Legs	2	German Measles	1
Pertussis Pneumonia	1	Post Measles	1
Strep. Carrier	1	Abdominal Pain	1
Pemphigus	1	Worms	1
Quinsy	1	Meningeal Irritation	1
Virus Infection	5	? Scarlet Fever	1
Throat	5	Bronchiectasis	1
Haemolytic Strep.	1	Thrombosis	1
Follicular Tonsillitis	1	Observation following car accident ..	1
? Whooping Cough	1	Haemeplegia Encephalitis	1
? Encephalitis	1	Cervical Glands	1
Pyloric Stenosis	2	Motor Neurone Disease	1
Mumps	11	Laryngeal Stridor	1
Asthma	2	Contact Measles	1
Brucellosis	1		
Sore Mouth	1		
Ulcerative Stomatitis	4		
		TOTAL	439

Weekly Return of Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease, 1964

I.D. Notifications for 1964	Scarlet Fever	Pertussis	Measles	T.B.		T.B. Other Forms	Meningococcal Infections	Encephalitis		Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Pneumonia	Enteric or Typhoid	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Malaria	TOTAL
				Pulmonary	Meninges & C.N.S.			Infective	Post-infectious									
Jan. 3	-	7	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	17
" 10	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
" 17	-	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	15
" 24	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
" 31	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
Feb. 7	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	10
" 14	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
" 21	-	9	2	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	21
" 28	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	14
Mar. 6	-	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	15
" 13	4	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	20
" 20	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	9
" 27	5	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	16
April 3	4	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	15
" 10	1	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	14
" 17	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	10
" 24	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
May 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
" 8	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
" 15	2	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	17
" 22	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
" 29	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8
June 5	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
" 12	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
" 19	2	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
" 26	2	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
July 3	1	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16
" 10	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
" 17	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
" 24	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
" 31	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	13
Aug. 7	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
" 14	1	10	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	20
" 21	1	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
" 28	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Sept. 4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" 11	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
" 18	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
" 25	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Oct. 2	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15
" 9	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
" 16	1	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	30
" 23	-	-	33	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	36
" 30	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	17
Nov. 6	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	28
" 13	2	-	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	32
" 20	1	3	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	50
" 27	1	3	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	34
Dec. 4	1	4	70	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	82
" 11	2	2	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	81
" 18	2	-	75	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	82
" 25	1	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	64
Jan. 1	1	2	97	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	105
Total 1964	53	146	684	65	-	7	4	1	3	24	3	43	41	-	2	11	1	1089
1963	41	256	4361	69	1	7	7	-	-	19	2	43	90	1	10	13	-	4920

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER. 1964

	Under 1		1—5		5—14		15—24		25—44		45—64		65—74		75 and over		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malignant neoplasm— stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(—)	13 (5)	4 (4)	16(13)	10 (6)	12 (6)	6(18)	41 (24)	22 (28)
Malignant neoplasm— lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(—)	—	2(4)	—(2)	55(55)	4(12)	38(39)	8 (5)	11(11)	9 (3)	106(109)	22 (22)
Malignant neoplasm— breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6(6)	—	16(22)	—	15(12)	—	15 (7)	—	52 (47)
Malignant neoplasm— uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(—)	—	6 (11)	—	7 (6)	—	3 (6)	—	19 (23)
Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms	—	—(1)	—	—	1(2)	—	1(1)	—	5(5)	3(3)	42(34)	31(43)	42(29)	32(31)	54(38)	46(42)	145(109)	112(120)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1(—)	—	—	—(1)	2 (3)	4 (3)	3 (—)	1 (—)	2 (2)	2 (5)	8 (6)	8 (8)
TOTAL	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	7	14	112	65	99	73	79	81	300	235
1963	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	10	11	97	95	81	60	57	81	248	248 496

VENEREAL DISEASES DEPARTMENT

By the Venereal Diseases Officer

The population of England and Wales is roughly 46,000,000 and the clinic at Portsmouth covers an area of about 200 square miles and a population approximately of 460,000, being 1% the population of England and Wales. In 1964 we saw a total of 1,032 new patients consisting of 22 cases of Syphilis, 209 of Gonorrhoea and 801 of other conditions.

Syphilis

Again I am glad to report that we did not see any children born with congenital syphilis. The only case of congenital syphilis we saw was an adult.

Early infectious syphilis accounted for 9 cases, 4 male and 5 female, of which 4 female and 1 male were infected in the area covered by the clinic, one male and one female were infected elsewhere in the United Kingdom while 2 male cases were contracted elsewhere.

Figures for 1964 and 1963 are as follows:

Age Groups	1964			1963		
	Male	Female	Total	Males	Female	Totals
18—19	—	—	—	—	1	1
20—24	1	2	3	5	1	6
Over 25	3	3	6	3	1	4
TOTALS ..	4	5	9	8	3	11

ENGLAND AND WALES						
	Male	1964 Female	Total	Male	1963 Female	Total
	1,168	204	1,372	962	183	1,145

Our figures for early syphilis are far too small for any statistical analysis.

Gonorrhoea

Gonorrhoea shewed a rise in total figures to 209 new cases as compared with 117 in 1963. The figures are given below:

Age Groups	PORTSMOUTH CLINIC					
	Male	1964 Female	Total	Male	1963 Female	Total
Under 16 ..	—	2	2	—	1	1
16—17	6	4	10	—	4	4
18—19	10	8	18	4	10	14
20—24	43	21	64	43	25	68
Over 25	90	25	115	60	30	90
TOTALS ..	149	60	209	107	70	177

ENGLAND AND WALES						
	Male	1964 Female	Total	Male	1963 Female	Total
	29,067	8,749	37,816	27,682	8,058	35,740

I am pleased to report a satisfactory Male to Female ratio of 2½—1 in Gonorrhoea compared to the national average of 3½—1. I feel that this ratio is an index to the efficiency of the contact tracing methods as nearly every female Gonorrhoea case attend as a result of contact tracing.

Other Conditions

Six cases of Reiter's Syndrome were seen as against 1 in 1963, and also one case of Yaws was seen in a West Indian immigrant. Non-gonococcal urethritis shewed an increase of approximately 16·6% from 149 to 175 cases.

It is with regret that I announce the loss to the Department of Miss P. Simmonds, our Assistant Social Worker, and also Mrs. M. E. Reynolds as Sister, but would like to extend our welcome to Miss M. K. Godden as Assistant Social Worker and to Mrs. M. H. Cunningham as Sister. Finally I would like to express my appreciation of the efforts of the Staff of the Department, Sister M. H. Cunningham, Miss V. A. Albertolli and Miss M. K. Godden as Social Workers, and Mr. Alfred Waller, F.I.T.V. and Mr. Denis Draper, S.R.N.

TABLE OF STATISTICS

	SYPHILIS			GONORRHOEA			OTHER CONDITIONS		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Total attendances	262 (503)	291 (453)	553 (956)	772 (571)	287 (331)	1,059 (902)	2,510 (2,570)	764 (542)	3,274 (3,112)
Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	5 (3)	— (1)	5 (4)	6 (3)	3 (2)	9 (5)	7 (5)	— (1)	7 (6)
Patients dealt with for the first time ..	8 (15)	14 (15)	22 (30)	149 (107)	60 (70)	209 (177)	581 (556)	220 (207)	801 (763)
Patients completing treatment and / or observation	17 (14)	8 (19)	25 (33)	56 (52)	26 (41)	82 (93)	356 (414)	136 (185)	492 (599)

PARASITIC INFESTATION

By the Medical Officer in Charge, Disinfestation Clinic

Pediculosis

The figures for the year show a marked increase from those for the previous year.

During the year 65 households of 66 families, comprising 250 individuals attended, compared with 38 households of 41 families, comprising 166 individuals in 1963.

Total number of patients attending during the year:—

		1964	1963
Cases	..	169	111
Contacts	..	81	55
		<u>250</u>	<u>166</u>

The distribution as to age and sex was:—

	Under 5			5—15			Over 15			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Infested	4	8	12	46	89	135	9	13	22	59	110	169
Non-Infested	6	1	7	18	10	28	15	31	46	39	42	81
Total of first attendances..	10	9	19	64	99	163	24	44	68	98	152	250
Subsequent attendances ..	4	7	11	46	86	132	4	12	16	54	105	159

School children aged 5—15 years accounted for 80·0% of the infested cases, compared with 70·3% in 1963.

One adult male case was one of body lice infestation and was sent by a general practitioner. The case, which was dealt with by a Public Health Inspector, lived in a lodging house.

Four cases were brought by the Probation Department and one by the Police. Two cases which were brought by the Probation Department and the one by the Police were the worst seen for many years.

Nine cases were sent by local general practitioners and one case by a Fareham general practitioner. The remainder were found during cleanliness inspections in the schools and referred by the School Health Service.

There were six cases of phtherius pubis (crab lice).

Although four warning letters were required for failure to attend the Clinic, no case required prosecution under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

On thirteen occasions it was necessary to take patients to the Clinic by Ambulance Service on account of ill health or large size of family.

The following table shows numbers infested for the last twelve years:—

1952	..	479	1959	..	57
1954	..	279	1960	..	78
1955	..	135	1961	..	118
1956	..	82	1962	..	225
1957	..	62	1963	..	111
1958	..	59	1964	..	169

Certain mildly infested cases and some un-co-operative problem families were seen by a state enrolled nurse, who works in conjunction with the school nurses.

Particulars of the cases are given below as they were not treated at the Disinfestation Clinic:—

<i>School Clinics</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>
Hillside	347	209
Victoria Road North..	150	182
St. George's Square ..	138	94
	<u>635</u>	<u>485</u>

112 visits were also made to homes.

Scabies

There was a slight increase this year compared with 1963.

Total number dealt with during the year:—

	1964	1963
Cases	82	72
Contacts	41	40
	<u>123</u>	<u>112</u>

In addition to the above, five families, comprising 27 individuals resident outside the City area, were sent by other authorities. These have not been included in the figure shown above.

Twenty-four cases were sent by general practitioners, eight by the local hospitals; the remainder were sent by the School Health Service.

Distribution as to age and sex was:—

	Under 5			5—15			Over 15			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Infested	9	4	13	13	20	33	14	22	36	36	46	82
Non-Infested	5	4	9	7	5	12	10	10	20	22	19	41
Total of first attendances ..	14	8	22	20	25	45	24	32	56	58	65	123
Subsequent attendances ..	9	4	13	14	20	34	15	24	39	38	48	86

The following table shows the number of infested cases and contacts for the past ten years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
1955	78	46
1956	41	49
1957	44	36
1958	90	58
1959	92	60
1960	67	54
1961	94	78
1962	45	24
1963	72	40
1964	82	41

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 1,462 samples were taken or purchased. Of these, 59 were found to be adulterated, incorrectly labelled or otherwise unsatisfactory, or 4% compared with 3·8% in 1963. Of these 59 samples, 3 were formal samples and 56 informal or test samples.

All the above adulterated, incorrectly labelled or otherwise unsatisfactory samples were dealt with by caution, or the acceptance of undertakings to comply with the law in the future.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

One distributor and one Dairy Premises were registered during the year.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

4 Dealers (Pre-pasteurised Milk) Licences were issued authorising the use of the Designation Pasteurised.

111 samples of pasteurised milk were examined. 2 failures resulted.

239 samples of tuberculin test (pasteurised) milk examined resulted in 4 failures being recorded.

30 samples of pasteurised milk and 8 samples of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk supplied to schools within the City were examined and all passed the appropriate tests.

49 samples of tuberculin tested / untreated milk proved to be satisfactory.

49 samples of sterilised milk passed the test.

MILK

928 samples of milk, including 442 Producer's milk, were taken during the year. One supply was found to be adulterated, but subsequent sampling proved the milk to be compositionally satisfactory. 186 samples were below the presumption limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, but were reported genuine following the Frying Point Depression test. This number of samples low in S.N.F., was abnormally high in comparison to previous years. It has been estimated that at one time as much as 40% of milk arriving at our two Processing Dairies was low in S.N.F. due to the 'state of the cows'. Coupled with this fact an acute shortage of milk was experienced during the earlier part of the year; in fact Channel Island milk was virtually on ration. These circumstances however, were not peculiar to this district but appeared to be of a national trend.

ANTIBIOTICS IN MILK

499 samples of milk were tested for the presence of antibiotics, resulting in 447 negative results. Of the 52 positive ones, 48 were less than 0·05 i.u. per ml., and 4 were greater than 0·05 i.u. per ml.

ICE CREAM

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 — Section 16

20 premises were registered for the sale of ice cream.

HYGIENIC QUALITY — 53 samples, comprising of 9 dairy and 44 ordinary ice creams were taken with the following results:—

33 samples were Grade I	4 samples were Grade III
8 samples were Grade II	8 samples were Grade IV

COMPOSITIONAL QUALITY — 28 samples, comprising of 8 dairy and 20 ordinary ice creams on analysis proved to be satisfactory.

DRUGS

55 samples were taken during the year. 15 were found not to be in accordance with the required standards or legislative obligations.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

58 samples were examined. The samples were taken from 14 different School Meals Kitchens within the City.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926 AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL MADE THEREUNDER

123 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these Orders were being complied with.

WATER

A total number of 419 samples of water were taken, being derived at as follows:—

32 City Supply Water	33 Paddling Pool Water
200 Swimming Pool Water	154 Sea Water

WASHED MILK BOTTLES

288 samples were taken direct from machines at the two processing dairies within the City. One inferior result was recorded.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR

W. F. APPLETON, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

1964 marked the completion of my second decade as Chief Inspector. Apart from this the year was momentous only for its vicissitude.

In January a fresh gap appeared in the ranks, an inspector of some maturity yielding to the lure of the West Country. The situation, restored shortly afterwards by the surprising recruitment of two experienced men, was further enhanced by the success of Student Inspectors Messrs. Flack and Hayward, having brought four years of intensive study to fruition with first time passes, the two students were forthwith appointed public health inspectors.

This heartening improvement in the complement was very much offset in August, when genial Mr. W. G. Munday, long with the department, was severely stricken by illness. At the close of the year, Mr. Munday was making a gallant effort at rehabilitation encouraged by the sympathetic interest of both Committee and department.

The Northern Division office was opened at Portsdown House, Cosham in June. A redeployment of some inspectors to cover the mainland and north Portsea Island was entrusted to the Principal Inspector of that Division, Mr. D. E. Sheppard.

There was no shortage of Public Health Inspectors in the City in September for nearly 2,000 converged on Portsmouth for the annual conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors. A week of intensive daytime conferring in the Guildhall was relieved by numerous evening social occasions. At the conclusion of the conference I experienced immense satisfaction from the universal praise of the City as a conference venue and holiday resort. It is no small matter to cope with a conference of this magnitude, but perhaps the greatest sense of achievement came from the fact that with all the critical talent of the country's public health inspectorate focused on it, the City emerged virtually unscathed. The qualification was due to the mediaeval middens of the British Railways Town station public convenience, the dinginess and lack of design of which both encourages the unsavoury-minded and gives the cleaning staff an Augean task.

Despite the fact that the Council upgraded the district public health inspectors to confirm with majority of other authorities, one of the experienced men acquired in February handed in his notice to terminate his appointment on the last day of the year.

ENVIRONMENT HEALTH

With memory of the ferocious winter of 1962-63 in mind the onset of the 1963-64 cold season was awaited with no little trepidation. The variable nature of this climate, however, brought a relatively mild winter, a good summer, and an unremarkable rainfall of 24.13 inches. None of these was reflected in the number of complaints which totalled 2,164 from all sources. Of these 1,911 concerned the citizens' immediate environment and generated the following action.

Inspections of dwelling houses	..	..	5,073
Intimation notices issued	..	..	501
Abatement notices served	..	..	302
Without further delay' letters	..	..	23
'Seven day' letters'	..	..	9
'Forthwith' letters	..	..	2

Having, as owner or agent for the property, either ignored or temporised with their quota of the above notices, 52 individuals were referred to the Town Clerk for the institution of proceedings in the Magistrates Court.

Subsequently, 30 cases were settled without proceedings

6 were withdrawn before cases heard

14 orders were made by magistrates

6 cases were referred for second hearings or non-compliance with Court order

2 cases were adjourned sine die

Fines and orders for costs were imposed.

At 31st December 1964 there were outstanding:

269 Intimation notices

124 Abatement notices

Pride of place in the year's catalogue of complaints went to an anonymous contributor. Mistakingly thinking that the Public Health Department was responsible for the maintenance of public conveniences, he directed his criticism of the Guildhall Square gent's toilets to me. This correspondent was not grumbling about any imaginery insanitary conditions but bewailing the absence of a coat hanger on which 'to hang a £40 overcoat'. The writer backed up his grouse with a threat to 'get in touch with his rabbi!' One was tempted to think that perhaps this was a delayed practical joke by one of the September visitors but the possession of a £40 overcoat immediately ruled out the possibility of a Public Health Inspector being responsible.

NUISANCES FROM ACCUMULATIONS, DEPOSITS, NOISE, ETC.

Dogs

In October the *Sunday Observer* commented on a medical correspondent's observations in Medical News on the unhygienic habits of Britain's 2,793,052 dogs.

"It is an astonishing thing, that befouled streets, footpaths and grass verges, are accepted with complacency, even apparently by local health officials, and that no serious and sustained effort has been made to deal with the situation."

Each year for many years past, comment has been made in these reports on town dogs' insanitary behaviour. This year, suffice it to say that in September the excelsior of all defilments by dogs occurred a short time after the opening to the public of the historical Round Tower in Old Portsmouth. Some derisive hound climbed the newly acquired and rehabilitated building and decorated the apex of the tower with a foul finial.

With the expansion of the tourist trade bringing a steady influx of tourists from countries where both animals and humans are trained to be more fastidious, authorities may yet be goaded into action. It will be a salutary day for public hygiene when that minority who make the majority pick their way through excreta and vomit are rightly regarded as menaces to the health of the citizens.

NOISE, DEPOSITS, Etc.

In the modern society of this city two remarkable features are developing — indifference to noise and unconcern about litter. Individuals and, sometimes, small groups of people make minor protests about matters on their own doorsteps, but there is little civic indignation over the growing racket and untidiness of the city. In an age of wonderful fabrics, superb alloys and

foam plastics, civilisation should offer a life of serenity and beauty. But, unhappily we have the diesel engine, the ton-up motor cycle, the transistor portable din-maker, and, probably worst of all, the litter-shedding slob. At the risk of being boringly nostalgic one cannot help remembering the orderliness of the city prior to the second World War. Then, even the smallest accretions of litter were reported by an outraged public, the perpetrator traced and the accumulation removed forthwith by the offender. Perhaps the war, when Portsmouth's disembowelled buildings spewed mattresses, bedsprings and household impedimenta, generated this singular indifference to litter, but if anyone doubts that this is not the season of the litter-lout let him observe two things. Firstly the floor of any passenger bus just before it is due to return to the depot. Secondly, any cleared site or derelict building. Both will reveal this generation's unparalleled facility for shedding the unwanted. All this dejecta, it should be noted, is in excess of the prodigious amount legitimate refuse dealt with by the Cleansing and Haulage Department. A mattress is a bulky article to tote through the streets and yet almost daily some moron's erstwhile bed gets its first real airing to and on its abandonment, and nobody sees it happen.

All this wordy fuss about the decorative abilities of local litterers may seem a little out of proportion viewed against the background of major public health problems such as air pollution, but there is little sense in improving one part of the environment only to find another has deteriorated. Undoubtedly, it is to the public that one must look for a solution of the litter problem. Positive encouragement should be given to that un-British activity of informing on offenders and this should appeal to rate and tax payers who are in effect subsidising a second refuse collection for these litter-louts. With the invaluable aid of the local press it should be possible to stimulate enough civic indignation as to make the culprits lives miserable. If the traffic problem justifies traffic wardens, why not litter-wardens with powers for an immediate penalty for the mattress and bed-spring parker, the ticket-shedder and the orange peeler ?

Whilst the inspectorate were dealing with many individual complaints of deposits of organic matter and with the very much appreciated co-operations of the Cleansing and Haulage Department, getting many accumulations removed, other complaints were received which required more complex treatment.

Increasing deposits of grit in the vicinity of the High Street, Old Portsmouth, caused some concern to the diocesan authorities, who were also perturbed at rumours regarding the nature of the filling to be employed in the alteration of Long Curtain moat. On the latter point the Provost's anxiety was readily allayed when it was explained that the material to be used would be good hard core and not the rumoured refuse. Although surveillance was kept on neighbouring chimneys and stock-piles of coal the grit deposits were unseen and therefore unexplained. At least the Provost's enquiry brought some solace to the church for the chimney of the Cathedral boiler-house was eliminated from the suspects.

Symptomatic of the fear of nuclear warfare on highly imaginative persons was one accumulation which was gathered by an elderly Southsea lady. Living alone in her own house she indulged in fantasies to such an extent that she eventually required psychiatric investigation. During her absence in hospital, the person having temporary charge of her home asked for the district inspector's advice regarding an offensive smell and an unspecified accumulation. The offensive smell was speedily traced to some decomposing foodstuff, but in this house it was the eye and not the nose that was amazed. Every available square inch of horizontal space on floors

and furniture was crammed with bottles of all sizes and shapes, from magnum to miniatures. All, filled most abstemiously with ordinary tap-water bore the legend 'Non-atomic water'.

Fly nuisance occurred from an infestation breeding in a dump under Admiralty control at Tipner. The Naval Hygiene section from Haslar were quickly on the scene and had the tip disinfested.

The existence of odd pockets of undeveloped land in the City continued to invite unauthorised tipping but only in three cases were Section 34, Public Health Act, 1961, notices served.

Noise

Many individual protests about a variety of noises were received and investigated but the year was free of petitions.

The Southsea complainant who held in 1963 that aircraft from the City airport deprived him of the quiet enjoyment of his home maintained his personal campaign for abatement into 1964. A copy of an Air Ministry letter supplied by the Airport Manager revealed that the complainant had written to the Ministry. In referring to the city airport he had described it as 'this condemned airfield which is being illegally used'. It is strange that this complaint should revolve around the sporadic use of the civilian landing ground by relatively light aircraft when the city has for some time been the navigational turning point of monster aircraft from a neighbouring Service base. Indeed, without knowledge of the navigational requirements and flying hazards involved the earthbound majority can only wonder why it is necessary for these giants to be routed over a populous city, instead of a course being set over the adjacent water.

Some pungent observations on the passive attitude of the public to noise and other nuisances were made by a Southsea resident in a letter to the Noise Abatement Society. He claimed that it was 'invariable in the history of public health that the public can be relied upon to cling to ill-health' and instanced its apathy to the Clean Air and other campaigns, a contention with which no sanitarian can disagree. The letter, forwarded by the Society to the Department was in protest at the experimental hovercraft service operating from Eastney beach well within hearing range of the writer's residence. This complaint was the first received in the department but following a T.V. announcement to this effect complainants began to proliferate. The variety and vividness of the phrases describing the craft certainly did not originate in apathy and passiveness. Here it seemed at last was a really righteous indignation and then alas one finds that it is directed against the one thing that cannot be stopped — progress.

The hovercraft, a highly intriguing and swift method of transport is surely here to stay. It is a progressive and ahead-thinking resort that offers its visitors this facility for the speedy bridging of wide water and many a person fearful of the sea's slightest undulation will become intrepid seafarers. Unfortunately, the craft is noisy. The initial take-off steps up the decibels to the unbearable, but there is the compensating factor that the diminution is equally rapid. Nevertheless, even though the power is cut to the minimum necessary to maintain the cushion of air till resting on the beach, the noise is considerable. Fortunately the service is not working as a commercially profitable venture, but is purely experimental and permitted only on a temporary planning consent. Meanwhile it should not be beyond the ingenuity of designers and engineers to reduce the noise emission to a bearable volume, as it is obvious that this revolutionary form of transport is here to stay.

Noise involved one complainant in a dilemma which seemed unsolvable, for she was hard of hearing and relied upon a hearing-aid to boost her impaired faculty. If she turned down the volume control of her tiny amplifier she could not enjoy the radio or television programmes, yet if she turned it to normal she registered nothing but the hammering and banging of an enthusiastic boat-builder next door. Shortly after the Department intervened the matter very amicably resolved itself for the boat was rendered sea-worthy and returned to its proper element.

An undertaking given by a Southsea firm not to operate an oil-burning machine so as to be a nuisance seemed broken when neighbours complained of early morning noise disturbing their sleep. The matter was resolved when it was found that the disturbance arose from a mechanical fault in the apparatus that occurred at a time when the operators were not aware of it.

The activities of a teenager rendezvous generated much noise and subsequent complaints from adjacent residents. On reference to the police it was learned that the club was already the subject of proceedings.

One of the principal difficulties of managements is in exercising control over their employees' activities before entering the firm's premises. Bearable during the day, the confusion and bustle of changing shifts, with car doors banging, engines revving and the general clamour of conversation, become intolerable for neighbours at night. Add the noise of operating machinery, sprinkle with dust from open fuel dumps and you have the recipe for a distracted neighbourhood. One such set of conditions brought protests from Farlington residents about a very busy factory. Intervention by the Department secured a far greater consideration of the residents' rights by the firm. No velvet hush fell upon the scene but the management besides making their staff well aware of the growing resentment, erected a screening fence, sprayed the dusty fuel and went to great pains to create a better public image for themselves.

The serenity of a highly-rated neighbourhood was rudely disturbed when a well patronised garage extended its premises and entered into occupation of its additional workshop. The clamour of panel-beating and vehicle body building issued from the open windows to the great distress of adjacent householders. This was one occasion when official intervention brought immediate improvement. The inspector's visit was followed by the closing of all windows of the workshop and a consequent reduction of the noise to bearable volume. An even more effective silencer was the Development Department's confirmation that the operations being carried out in the workshop constituted a breach of the planning consent.

Other static noises from garages, cafes, restaurants, air-compressors, panel-beaters, were either abated or reduced to their particular significance by the Noise Abatement Act.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The satisfactory management of the one common lodging house in Portsmouth continued despite the fact the registered keeper, a well-known Portsea resident, died late in the year. The continuity of the family business was assured when the deceased's son duly applied for, and was registered as the common lodging house-keeper of the premises, 2/4 St. George's Square.

FOOD

Nation-wide repercussions of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak involved Public Health Inspectors in the search for suspect canned goods. In Portsmouth, the inspectors were directed to give priority to finding any of the

specific consignments notified by the Ministry. All food vendors were visited and stocks scrutinised in the hunt for the significant producers' code numbers. The few proscribed cans found were dealt with in accordance with the Ministry's instructions. Having completed many hundreds of searches the inspectors were congratulating themselves on a duty well performed, when they were requested to repeat the operation to locate a new suspect brand. To circumvent a third trip the more canny inspectors then noted all the brand and batch marks of corned beef stocked by the now curious traders. Inspectors' and traders' frustration was complete when, having completed a second round of the food-vendors and having complete knowledge of all corned beef codings, canned tongue came under suspicion. With over two thousand inspections to their credit the inspectorate resumed its interrupted routine. At lunch-time one inspector opened up his stop-gap sandwiches to wonder at the corned beef and tongue content.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD

'All British snails are edible!' was the cryptic comment by the representative of one of Britains' leading bakers on being informed that his company had included a snail shell in one of their fruit pies. The quote was not an original but a reiteration of information from the Entymological section of the British Museum. It is accepted that most things are edible, if not eatable, but the British consumer's palate is not titivated by such illegal additives as snail shells. In extenuation of this lapse the firm detailed their system of inspection. Blackcurrants, the firm said, could not be subjected to any sieving process as the fruit would be crushed and the commodity lose its full fruit character. Thus, when the fruit was received strung and inspected from the growers, it was immediately deep frozen. Whilst still frozen hard, single layers of fruit passed slowly on a white plastic conveyor, being examined en route by trained operators watching for extraneous matter. The firm has had recourse to human monitoring because no laboratory so far has produced a machine sufficiently discerning to sort out such obscurities as minute snail shells. Even to the close scrutiny of the human eye a snail shell stained with blackcurrant juice looks remarkably like a ripe blackcurrant, whilst the small unstained bears an exact resemblance to an unripe currant. This not so serious occasion of extraneous matter in food was accorded a warning.

Australian corned beef sold by a self-service store was the subject of a complaint because the meat surface had areas of dark staining on it. Submitted to the Public Analyst, it was confirmed that the marking was due to the black iron sulphide produced by the sulphur in the meat protein acting on the metal of the can. Whilst the meat could be consumed with safety and most consumers would not criticise its palatability, the appearance of the commodity was unattractive. From a commercial viewpoint the product was therefore of an inferior quality. The Analyst's suggested remedy was that the canner should improve the quality of the tin-plate used and it was left for the retailer to communicate these observations to the suppliers.

The existence of a woodlouse in a packet of flapjacks tested the inventive powers of the staff for although the creature had been in contact with starchy material it had not been subject to the baking process. The suggestion that the woodlouse might have crawled into the packet during storage or transit after leaving the bakery was not supported by the fruitless search for woodlice in the company's bakery stores or vans. Said the bakers '... if we are in fact responsible then the woodlouse might have been already in the cellophane bags supplied to us'. The aura of doubt surrounding this particular complaint was such that no further action was taken.

In the annual lists of extraneous matter in foodstuff ephestia moth now appears as regularly as mould. This year, larvae, web and frass of the moth were found in a popular breakfast cereal retailed by a popular self-service store. Although the complainant had the cereal for 11 days no signs of moth infestation were found in her larder. Checking with the producers revealed that the cereal underwent two cooking processes, was cooled and then machine-wrapped in individual cartons. Thereafter the cartons were sealed in three or six dozens lots in larger containers and warehoused until delivered to the retailers' The producers' vans and storage depots as well as the retailer's shelves were thoroughly searched for signs of infestation whilst the former hastened to point out that cooked breakfast cereals were not the natural food for moth larvae. Many theories as to the origin of infestation were exploded when moth larvae and pupae were found in the packers' stored carton material. It would thus appear that proper rotation of stocks of cartons is as necessary as that of the foodstuff.

Moth infestation also affected pudding powder, rolls, 'home-made-bread' mix and milk chocolate.

An apologetic letter from the London wholesalers supplying a local stores with canned stringless green beans outlined the precautions taken by the canners against the intrusion of foreign bodies in their production. In South Africa the country of origin, the beans were harvested, examined, picked over, washed, blanched, thoroughly picked over again, sliced, and hand-packed prior to processing and sealing. Yet despite all this care, root and stalk of the plant were found in the complainant's purchase and earned the producers a warning not to repeat the offence.

Serious dental consequences could have followed the intrusion by a piece of metal in a milk chocolate flake but fortunately the purchaser became aware of it before masticating. The subsequent investigation in the factory of origin failed to locate any missing part or damaged installation in the works. The firm, never before confronted with a similar complaint were alarmed into providing an electronic eye metal detector.

Other inexplicables were the presence of soiled paraffin wax and candle-wick in breakfast cereal; and pieces of wood in beef sausages and apple pie.

A new departure in extraneous matter was the finding of a natural mineral substance like quartz or flint in coffee beans. The vendors, reputed for many years as coffee merchants, claimed that it was a natural hazard of the trade. They equated that as cheese had rind so West African coffee has natural mineral substance. This contention, apparently based on shortcomings of African hand-picking and packing did not seem to be borne out by the fact that this was the first complaint of this particular intrusion recorded in the Department. On further reflection however, it would probably be due to the fact that only in recent years have people been grinding their own coffee from whole beans at home. Nevertheless, a severe warning against repetition of the offence went to the firm from the Town Clerk.

Wasps, the bane of the confectionery trade, found their way into products of two different firms — a cherry fondant gateau and marmalade. The first invader apparently evaded the 90% prevention of insect invasion system claimed by a reputable disinfestation firm, settled on the mix, enmeshed itself and submerged before the bakery operatives could spot it.

In the second factory the marmaladers pay a death bounty for every Queen Wasp bagged in early spring. Lines of special deterrent are situated round the factory, windows sprayed with insecticide and all entry doors protected by brightly coloured plastic strip baffles. Yet one wasp penetrated these defences to produce in obituary a severe warning from the Town Clerk to its undertakers.

On notifying a nationally famous pie producer that one of their products had reached a customer in mouldy condition, the firm replied with some interesting historical data and statistics to support the claimed infallibility of their product. Newspaper reproductions showing the award of gold medals and diplomas were sent together with enough figures to prove their pies are square not only in section but in deal. Eight tons of fat, 15,000 eggs and 480 pigs per week were gastronomically interesting figures, but even more so were those of the code mark. Interpreted by the pie-makers the figures revealed that once again a retailer had failed to observe the elementary rule of food sales. For not rotating his stock correctly the vendor was warned by the Town Clerk.

A similar complaint of mould-affected veal, ham and egg pie was not pursued beyond informing the putative manufacturers. They acknowledged the fact that pies from their factory had been invoiced to the named retailer but disputed the claim that the submitted specimen was of their recipe. This led to the belief that the wrong cover had been accredited to the right pie, and as the complainant was not convincing no further action resulted.

No anti-insect measures could have been more thorough than those of a house famous for their potted paste products since 1750. Yet a fly was found in a jar of dressed crab processed by the firm. Specially designed windows and doors with anti-insect entry air jets, multiple inspection of all ingredients, automatic washing of inspected glass jars, conveyance of washed jars inverted to filling nozzles, the methodical and instant removal of all refuse from the vicinity of the premises and still one miserable misguided fly intruded to blemish a spotless record.

Gravid blowfly larvae in bacon generated a novel hypothesis from the offending firms' spokesman. 'The maggots could have originated from a blowfly sufficiently frustrated to be viviparous!' he postulated, '. . . alternatively, the two maggots being of different sizes could have come from insects already in the complainants' food store!' These theories were backed up with the factual statements that bacon smoking by the firm was carried out where the external perimeter was defended by a Pybuthrin concentrate from a microsol generator. From thereon the bacon was similarly protected against insects until it arrived at light, airy insecticidal preparation rooms, which, the firm claimed, the photophobic blowfly would avoid. These conditions together with the firm's prodigious turnover in bacon sales made it extremely unlikely that fly contamination had occurred before sale and accordingly the complaint was recorded.

In all, 87 complaints of foreign matter in food were made to, and investigated by, the Department; mould again this year being the most frequent intruder and invariably being due to the retailer's failure to observe his wholesaler's recommendations for storage and stock rotation.

The affected foodstuffs and extraneous matter are listed hereunder:—

<i>Food</i>	<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Result</i>
Coconut bun	Wire	Action at bakery
Bread	Mould	Town Clerk's warning
Cornish pasty	Mould	Insufficient evidence
Bread	Mould	No proof of sale
Bread	Chemical stain	No action
Malt loaf	Mould	Insufficient evidence
Bread	String	Town Clerk's warning
Cake	Insect	Referred to Bournemouth C.B.
Corned beef	Mould	Insufficient evidence
Bread	Lubricant	No action
Bread	Dust	Manufacturer advised
Apple pasty	Mould	Insufficient evidence
Butter	Mould	Insufficient evidence
Bread rolls	Sour dough	Action with manufacturers
Crispbread	Beetle	Insufficient evidence
Steak and kidney pudding	Mould	Insufficient evidence
Walnut whips	Maggot	Action with manufacturers
Ground coffee	Quartz	Action with supplier
Steak and kidney pie	Bovine hair	No action
Rusks	Medical tabs.	Action with manufacturers
Filled doughnut	Icing sugar contaminated with sodium bicarbonate	No action
Bread roll	Charred dough	No action
Yoghourt	Glass	Action with manufacturers
Pork pie	Mould	Town Clerk's warning
Fish and chips	Woodlouse	Town Clerk's warning
Milk	Cement	Town Clerk's warning
Milk	Cement	Town Clerk's warning
Milk	Milk cap	Action with dairy
Milk	Milk cap	Action with dairy
Milk	Milk cap	Action with dairy
Milk	Portion of fly	Insufficient evidence
Milk	Portion of potato	Insufficient evidence
Milk	Glass	Town Clerk's warning
Cereal	Moth	Origin not established
Chocolate	Portion of tin plate	Chief Health Inspector's warning
Jam	Mould	Action with manufacturers
Ice cream	Cockroach	Action at cafe
Sausage	Piece of wood	Town Clerk's warning
Cereal	?Bird excreta	Town Clerk's warning
Steak pie	Mould	Insufficient evidence
Steak pie	Mould	Town Clerk's warning
Milk	Spider	Insufficient evidence
Cake	Mould	Town Clerk's warning
Bacon	Larvae	Town Clerk's warning
Cake	Mould	Insufficient evidence
Meat pie	Mould	Town Clerk's warning
Bread	Mould	Town Clerk's warning
Meat pie	Mould	Town Clerk's warning
Fruit pie	Snail	Town Clerk's warning
Orange crush	Glass	Town Clerk's warning
Fruit pie	Portion of wood	Town Clerk's warning
Can of soup	Fly	Origin not established
Corned beef	Mould	Town Clerk's warning
Loaf	Mould	Insufficient evidence
Marmalade	Wasp	Town Clerk's warning
Steak pies	Mould	Insufficient evidence
Pork pie	Mould	Chief Health Inspector's warning
Pork pie	Burnt vegetable oil	No action
Meat pie	Mould	Chief Health Inspector's warning
Loaf	Mould	Chief Health Inspector's warning
Crab paste	Fly	Town Clerk's warning
Roast lunch	Screw	Insufficient evidence
Sausage roll	Fly	Origin not established
Pork pies	Mould	Town Clerk's warning
Bacon	Maggot	Town Clerk's warning

<i>Food</i>	<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Result</i>
Cream	Maggot	Town Clerk's warning
Potato crisps	Screw	Insufficient evidence of sale
Chocolate bar	Maggot	Chief Health Inspector's warning
Can of green peas	Roots	Chief Health Inspector's warning
Corn flakes	Piece of wax	Town Clerk's warning
Cake	Wasp	Town Clerk's warning

N.B.—This schedule takes no account of investigations subsequently found to be without foundation.

Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned:

1 and 2 Meat at wholesalers or retailers (including poultry)	4,092 lbs.
3 Cooked meats and meat products	161 lbs cooked meat and 900 sausage rolls 166 lbs. sausages 48 lbs. hamburgers 48 steak and kidney pies
4 Canned meats	3,071 cans
5 Fish	320 stone and 420 cans
6 Fruit and vegetables	3,596 cans and 5 tons potatoes 900 cabbages 288 cauliflowers 278 cucumbers 275 x 1 lb. cartons of various fresh fruits 420 lbs. figs 25 lbs. walnuts 90 heads celery 50 bags onions 6 lbs. apples 2 lbs. beans 46 cases pears
7 Other foods	1,507 cans and 147 lbs. cheese 111 lbs. sweets 56 packets cereal 18 cases egg rusks 48 packets biscuits 27 packets peanuts 770 aspirin tablets 22 lbs. jam 18 cartons yoghourt 189 lbs. oatmeal 56 lbs. salt 2,212 lbs mincemeat and smaller quantities (1—5 lbs. each) of butter, margarine, rice, vinegar, potato crisps, jellies, almonds, soup powder, lard, raspberry powder, cornflower and 962 packets various frozen foodstuffs

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(1) Prosecutions. Section 2	Nil
(2) Prosecutions. Section 8	Nil
(3) Number of complaints of foreign bodies in food	87

SMOKING

Six actions under Regulation 9 of the Food Hygiene Regulations were entered into against persons contravening the smoking prohibition. Five convictions with fines and costs amounting to £24 6s. 0d. were secured. The sixth case was acquitted on a technicality of the law, but so narrow was the margin between conviction and acquittal that the offender will think twice before risking another appearance in court.

Other persons engaged in food handling received warnings for having been observed in the use of tobacco whilst at work. Not the least of these was the *en bloc* offence in a prominent Southsea hotel where kitchen staff not only put themselves in jeopardy of prosecution but rendered the management similarly vulnerable.

FOOD PREMISES

1964 was remarkably quiet in regard to complaints against the conduct or premises of caterers in the city.

A rumour about a Chinese restaurant, stupidly slanderous and criminally scurrilous, was fomented by some vicious person and circulated throughout the city. Only those idiotic enough to believe that a busy hospital medico would immediately identify a bone in a choking casualty's throat as part of a cat's anatomy, passed the fairy tale on. One Oriental restaurant, expensively shut by the owner to carry out extensive redecoration, was pointed out as having been shut by this Department. The furore developed to the extent that the lie was exposed by the local press, yet, even after this exposé a correspondent wrote to me to ask if it was safe to eat at a Chinese restaurant. No doubt the cat bone myth will become part of some persons' folk lore and be recirculated in due course.

Possibly a 'try-on' following the above rumour occurred when a customer at an Indian restaurant ate 90% of his chicken meal and then complained that the meat looked like rabbit. Police called in on the customer's refusal to pay, advised him to settle the bill and drew the attention of the Department to the diner's contention. Despite the fact that no sane caterer would put up gratis, a meat dearer than that asked for, an inspector visited the cafe and investigated the complaint. Needless to say, there was no evidence of rabbit meat on the premises.

The laxity and procrastination of the managers and staff of some Indian restaurants have been a grave concern to the public health inspectorate, whose task of law-enforcement is complicated by the offender's convenient difficulty with English language. Nobody could be more disarmingly agreeable and effusively promising than these food-vendors whose achievements fall so short of their engagements. It was therefore with a sense of relief that it was learned that one restaurant's lease was expiring. The lessors were duly impressed with the Department's list of requirements and were against the renewal of the lease, but, unfortunately, legal niceties plus the restaurateur's undertaking, secured a further lease of life for this eating place.

Intending caterers shewed a decided liking for sub-standard premises, no less than three enquiries being received regarding one property already scheduled for clearance. A further property in a confirmed area was almost taken over for the purposes of a cafe, the prospective caterer only abandoning the idea when it was explained that even for the short future of the project, Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936 would be enforced.

The expense of meeting Section 89's requirements of sanitary accommodation for customers figured largely in discussions affecting the continuing of several other businesses. In Lake Road, the unreasonableness of asking one management to provide the required accommodation for an anticipated life of only a few months was so evident that the City Estates Department was asked to investigate acquisition of the property.

Properties within the jurisdiction of the local authority were faulted. Two school kitchens had defects which were quickly rectified but an old tea-house generated severe criticism by another authority's public health

inspector who was day-visiting in the city. On investigating the latter complaint it was found that by fortunate coincidence the Department running the tea-house had asked for its closure on the grounds of obsolescence.

Scenes reminiscent of a Marx Brothers' film were enacted at Wymering during the inspectorate's frantic search for the suspect corned beef involved in the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. In the totally inadequate storage space of a general store of 1930 vintage, the business proprietress, her assistant and the public health inspector were fighting the stock in a Laocoon-like struggle to reach and check a crate of corned beef tins. It would have been more amusing and easier remedied had the premises not been in the ownership of the Portsmouth Corporation. The shop, built more than a quarter of a century ago, served a smaller and poorer community than today's customers and consequently dealt in a much more restricted range of goods. Today, this and other neighbouring shops are anachronisms sadly out of keeping with modern food-hygiene requirements. Storage of the myriad requirements of the affluent consumers of this generation requires sufficient space for proper care, supervision and rotation of stock to be observed. A margin of over a hundred times the period allowed to the private owner before he is prosecuted for failure to comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 is surely enough time for the Corporation to bring these premises up to the required standard.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960 — CONTRAVENTIONS

Six written and 467 verbal notices were issued for contraventions of the regulations by persons engaged in the food business.

Two written and 352 verbal notices had been complied with at the end of the year. The contraventions are tabulated hereunder.

<i>Regulation No.</i>						<i>No. of offences</i>
5	Insanitary premises	..	..	..	..	19
6	Cleanliness of equipment	..	..	..	..	21
8	Protection against contamination	..	..	..	..	21
9	Personal cleanliness	..	..	..	..	1
10	Carrying and wrapping, etc., of open food	..	..	..	..	1
14	<i>Re</i> sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	43
15	Supply of water	..	..	..	..	3
16	Hand washing facilities	..	..	..	..	23
17	First Aid materials	..	..	..	..	13
18	Accommodation for clothing	..	..	..	..	4
19	Facilities for washing food equipment	..	..	..	..	21
21	Ventilation	..	..	..	..	7
23	Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	..	..	..	..	65
24	Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	7
25	Temperature at which food maintained	..	..	..	..	4
26	Requirements as to stalls	..	..	..	..	2
30	Overalls and head coverings for meat carriers	..	..	..	..	2
						<hr/> 257 <hr/>

The discrepancy between the number of verbal notices and number of offences is attributable to the number of offences remedied on the spot being recorded but not the nature of the offence.

Housing

Attention in 1964 centred on the second group with primary work on the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh groups of houses not included in the priority groups.

These groups were:—

- (2) Landport
- (3) Southsea
- (4) Stamshaw
- (5) Cosham
- (6) Old Portsmouth
- (7) Eastney

Classification followed survey of the areas which were finally designated as:—

- Group (2) Landport No. 13
- Landport No. 14
- Landport No. 15
- Landport No. 16
- Landport No. 17
- Landport No. 18

These Clearance Areas were followed by Compulsory Purchase Orders, namely:—

Prospect Road No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order
Ridge Street No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order
Netley Street No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order
Stamford Street No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order
Fitzroy Street No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order
Cobourg Street No. 3	Compulsory Purchase Order

Declaration of Unfitness Orders: Nil

Individual Houses Represented as Unfit:

Houses unfit for human habitation were represented to the Committee under Part II, Housing Act, 1957. They numbered:—

Closing Orders	Nil
Demolition Orders	Nil
Undertakings not to be used for human habitation	Nil
Parts of building closed	2
Undertakings to demolish	Nil

The results from 1963's programme are shown in the following table of Public Inquiries which were held during 1964:—

<i>Local Public Inquiry</i>	<i>Date held</i>	<i>Result</i>
City of Portsmouth (Chapel Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963	8. 1.64	Confirmed with modification by Minister of Housing and Local Government on 24.7.64
City of Portsmouth (Arnaud Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963	4. 3.64	Confirmed with modification by 27.7.64
City of Portsmouth (East Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1964	8. 7.64	Awaiting confirmation
City of Portsmouth (Prince Regent Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1964	2. 9.64	Awaiting confirmation
City of Portsmouth (Omega Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1964	27.10.64	Awaiting confirmation

Orders Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government

City of Portsmouth (Seymour Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1963	Confirmed with modification by Minister of Housing and Local Government on 23.1.64
City of Portsmouth (Chapel Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1964	Confirmed with modification on 24.7.64
City of Portsmouth (Arnaud Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1964	Confirmed with modification on 27.7.64

SLUM CLEARANCE

Whilst the foregoing were being resolved, field work was proceeding in the Southsea, Stamshaw, Cosham, Old Portsmouth and Eastney Areas in which the following were included:—

Alma Terrace, Artillery Terrace, Ashby Place, Barrack Street, Beatrice Road, Belmont Street, Bridge Terrace, Chester Place, Clive Road, Commercial Road, Cottage Grove, Fitzroy Street, Fratton Road, Havant Road, Cosham, High Street, Cosham, Highland Road, Leopold Street, Lombard Street, London Road, Cosham, Penny Street, Prince Albert Road, Richmond Road, St. Matthew's Road, St. Thomas's Street, Spring Street, Trafalgar Place, Twyford Avenue, White Cloud Cottages, White Cloud Place, Widley Street and others.

In addition to the current programme preliminary housing surveys were carried out to ascertain the conditions prevailing in two areas:—

- (1) North of Sultan Road
- (2) North of Church Road

(1) North of Sultan Road

The following were included:—

Agincourt Road, Bedford Street, Brompton Road, Centaur Street, Commercial Road, Cressy Road, Dickens Road, Dumbarton Street, Elm Road, Emanuel Street, Gamble Road, Garfield Road, Gladstone Street, Grafton Avenue, Grafton Street, Henry Road, Hercules Street, Malins Road, Malthouse Road, Nessus Street, Stirling Street, Sultan Road, Washington Road.

(2) North of Church Road

The following were included:—

Buckingham Place, Church Road, Clarendon Street, Foster Road, Fratton Road, Gunner Street, Hertford Street, Kilmiston Street, Lake Road, Longs Road, Mayo Street, Northbrook Street, Sultan Road, Terwick Street, Timpson Road, Turk Street, Victoria Place.

LANDPORT No. 13 CLEARANCE AREA

Commercial Road No. 1

No. of houses	.. .. .	4
Commercial Road Nos. 421, 423, 425, 427 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	4
No. of persons	.. .. .	11

Flathouse Road No. 1

No. of houses	.. .. .	9
Flathouse Road Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 Prospect Road Nos. 39, 41, 43, 45 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	8
No. of persons	.. .. .	24

Flathouse Road No. 2

No. of houses	.. .. .	16
Flathouse Road Nos. 13a, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 (also known as No. 49 Regent Street) and 33 Regent Street Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48, 50/52 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	17
No. of persons	.. .. .	44

Herbert Street No. 1

No. of houses	.. .. .	71
Commercial Road Nos. 407, 409 Herbert Street Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 Prospect Road Nos. 11/11a, 16, 18, 20, 20a, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 34 Regent Street Nos. 1 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 37, 39, 41, 43, 6, 8, 10, 12 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	78
No. of persons	.. .. .	199

Herbert Street No. 2

No. of houses	.. .. .	2
Herbert Street Nos. 49, 51 and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	3
No. of persons	.. .. .	9

The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Areas was taken on the 12th February, 1964.

LANDPORT No. 14 CLEARANCE AREA

Ridge Street No. 1

No. of houses	.. .. .	23
Ridge Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	17
No. of persons	.. .. .	59

Spring Street No. 1

No. of houses	.. .. .	4
Spring Street Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	—
No. of persons	.. .. .	—

The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Areas was taken on the 12th February, 1964.

LANDPORT No. 15 CLARANCE AREA

Waltham Street No. 1

No. of houses	.. .. .	129
Arundel Street Nos. 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241/3, 245, 247, 249, 251		
Fyning Street Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42		
Netley Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42		
Northam Street Nos. 2, 4		
St. John's Road Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45		
Waltham Street Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 40a		
No. of other buildings	.. .. .	1
Waltham Street No. 39		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	136
No. of persons	.. .. .	381

The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Area was taken on 8th April, 1964.

LANDPORT No. 16 CLEARANCE AREA

Harley Street No. 1

No. of houses	.. .. .	100
Common Street Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48		
Harley Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 2, 4, 6, 26, 28, 30, 32		
St. John's Road Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 56b, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68		
Stamford Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging theteto, or or usually enjoyed therewith.		
No. of families	.. .. .	108
No. of persons	.. .. .	316

The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Area was taken on 10th June, 1964.

LANDPORT No. 17 CLEARANCE AREA**Harley Street No. 2**

No. of houses	.. .. .	120
Clifton Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 2, 4, 6		
Cobourg Street No. 39		
Common Street Nos. 50, 52, 54, 54a, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66		
Fitzroy Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20		
Fratton Road Nos. 179, 181, 183, 185/7, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197		
Harley Street Nos. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64		
Stamford Street Nos. 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59/61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60		
Wimpole Street Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	116
No. of persons	.. .. .	334

The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Area was taken on the 9th September 1964

LANDPORT No. 18 CLEARANCE AREA**Arundel Street No. 1**

No. of houses	.. .. .	19
Arundel Street Nos. 263, 265, 265a, 267, 269, 271, 285, 287, 289		
Cobourg Street Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	20
No. of persons	.. .. .	61

Arundel Street No. 2

No. of houses	.. .. .	2
Arundel Street Nos. 293, 295		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	4
No. of persons	.. .. .	5

Arundel Street No. 3

No. of houses	.. .. .	12
Arundel Street Nos. 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	10
No. of persons	.. .. .	31

Arundel Street No. 4

No. of houses	.. .. .	8
Arundel Street Nos. 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 341		
No. of other buildings	.. .. .	1
Arundel Street No. 339		
and any yards, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto, or usually enjoyed therewith		
No. of families	.. .. .	8
No. of persons	.. .. .	20

The Census of the number of persons who were occupying the buildings comprised in the Clearance Areas was taken on 11th November, 1964.

AREA NORTH OF SULTAN ROAD — PRELIMINARY HOUSING SURVEY

It was found that speaking in general terms the following houses were defective in respect of the matters mentioned in Section 4, Housing Act, 1957.

	<i>Houses</i>										
Repair	1,067
Stability	876
Freedom from damp	1,017
Natural lighting	1,059
Ventilation	147
Water supply	2
Drainage	765
Sanitary conveniences	907
Facilities for the storage of food	1,004
Facilities for the preparation of food	126
Facilities for the cooking of food	95
Facilities for the disposal of waste water	468
Number of houses unfit	508
Number of houses in bad arrangement	494
Number of houses not unfit not in bad arrangement	105
Number of houses subject to Grant for improvement	29
Number of houses inspected	1,136
Number of houses no admission	223
Total number of houses (excluding Kingston Road and Kingston Crescent)	1,359
Number of houses without separate bathroom	764
Number of houses not well maintained	460

AREA NORTH OF CHURCH ROAD — PRELIMINARY HOUSING SURVEY

It was found that speaking in general terms the following houses were defective in respect of the matters mentioned in Section 4, Housing Act 1957.

	<i>Houses</i>										
Repair	519
Stability	461
Freedom from damp	474
Natural lighting	493
Ventilation	69
Water supply	6
Drainage	349
Sanitary conveniences	445
Facilities for the storage of food	509
Facilities for the preparation of food	69
Facilities for the cooking of food	46
Facilities for the disposal of waste water	283
Number of houses unfit	241
Number of houses in bad arrangement	240
Number of houses not unfit not in bad arrangement	50
Number of houses subject to Grant for improvement	9
Number of houses inspected	540
Number of houses no admission	97
Total number of houses (excluding Council owned houses)	637
Number of houses without separate bathroom	367
Number of houses not well maintained	216

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A.	HOUSES	IN CLEARANCE AREAS	Number of HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Unfit for human habitation	449	
				Included by reason of bad arrangement	31	
				On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	105	
		declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957	PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses unfit for human habitation	1,551	
				From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	158	
				From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	420	
		NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS	FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses unfit for human habitation	533	
				From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	56	
				From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	134	
		DEMOLISHED	during the year	Number of HOUSES DEMOLISHED	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	23
					Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	44
					Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—
PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957			6		
	From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health			66		
	From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts			—		
FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957			2		
	From local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health			16		
	From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts			—		
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed ..				28		
B.	UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings			Number of HOUSES	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	—
					Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—
					—	
		PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses to be closed:—			
			Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	2		
			Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—		
		FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be closed:—			
			Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961	1		
			Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—		
		PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957:—				
		Number of HOUSES				2
		Number of PERSONS DISPLACED				23
Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED				9		

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED	After informal action by local authority:— by owner 315			
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts:— (a) by owner 265			
	(b) by local authority —			
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:— (a) by owner —			
	(b) by local authority —			
	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957:— by owner 2			
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)	POSITION AT END OF YEAR	Retained for temporary accommodation	Under Section 48	Number of houses —
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein —
			Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses —
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein —
			Under Section 46	Number of houses —
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein —
		Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53 —		
	No of houses —			
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT	Houses in clearance areas other than those in- cluded in confirmed orders or compulsory pur- chase orders		Number of houses 43	
			Number of occupants 113	

Houses considered for Purchase in Advance of Requirements ..	97
No. of inspections	2861
No. of visits	2752
No. of inspections <i>re</i> demolitions	3512

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I.—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1.	Number of applications for certificates	..	..	..	..	..	3
2.	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
3.	Number of decisions to issue certificates:—						
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(b) in respect of all defects	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
4.	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
5.	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
6.	Number of Certificates issued	..	..	..	..	..	1

Part II — Application for Cancellation of Certificates

7.	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil
8.	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
9.	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections ..	Nil
10.	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

SUMMARY OR WORK CARRIED OUT

INSPECTION OF PREMISES, ETC.:—

SECTION OF TABLES										
Dwelling houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,073
New dwelling houses		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,201
Common lodging houses	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tents, sheds, caravans, etc.	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
Offensive trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Smoke and colour tests to old drains				..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Sewers and drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	501
Permitted numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Underground rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Power factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,098
Non-power factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Building sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Work-places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
Agricultural workers		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nursery schools and child minders				..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Nursing homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Theatres, funfairs, circuses, clubs and cinemas	..				..	..	..	..	..	61
Old peoples homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Rent Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Swimming and paddling pools and beaches					..	..	..	..	..	207
Rodent control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tips and refuse accumulations			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
Formal applications for discretionary grants	..				..	..	..	..	..	47
Formal applications for standard grants	..				..	..	..	..	..	229
Informal applications for discretionary grants	..				..	..	..	..	..	72
Informal applications for standard grants	..				..	..	..	..	..	449
Completed certificates for discretionary grants	..				..	..	..	..	..	45

INSPECTION OF PREMISES, ETC.—*continued*:—[illegible]

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES:—

School meal kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Milk and dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Ice cream (retailers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202
Ice cream manufacturers and depots			..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Tripe boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
Sugar boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fish fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Fishmongers (wet and retail)			..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Fish wholesalers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Restaurants, cafes, factory canteens, etc.	..			..	..	..	..	..	1,108
Sweet shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336
Grocery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	853
Butchers (retail)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	328
Butchers (wholesalers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
Bread and cake shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Sausages and cooked meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Preserved food premises — Section 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Shellfish vendors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Soft drink manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Market stalls and vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,341
Potato crisp manufacturers			..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Breweries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
Public houses and off-licences			..	..	..	..	..	..	113

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES—*continued*:—

Hotels	85
Guest houses	95
Bacon curers	2

OTHER ACTION *Re* FOOD:—

Meat and food inspections	1,242
Super-markets.. .. .	41
Food wholesalers (general)	12

Re ABERDEEN TYPHOID OUTBREAK:—

Corned Beef check	1,168
Tongue check	849

VISITS:—

To dwelling houses <i>re</i> notices, etc.	4,304
To factories <i>re</i> notices, etc.	266
<i>Re</i> Housing Act	2,752
C.P.O. census	402
Obstructed and defective sewers and drains	186
Rodent infested premises (not included in Rodent report)	16
Revisits in connection with Rent Act 1957	3
Abortive visits	1,472
New buildings.. .. .	604
Verminous premises	10
<i>Re</i> air pollution	5
Public houses	9
Miscellaneous	28
Discretionary and standard grants	704
Schools	40

INVESTIGATIONS:—

Smoke nuisances and observations	23
Infectious diseases	213
Suspected typhoid and typhoid carriers	19
Suspected smallpox and contacts	17
Other contacts of infectious diseases	45
Food poisoning, D. and V. dysentery, etc.	167
Council houses applications, etc.	106
Noise	13
Sewer swabbing	1
Swimming, paddling pool water and beaches	207
Water supplies	15
River pollution	3
<i>Re</i> Psittacosis and virus infections	44
<i>Re</i> lead poisoning	12
<i>Re</i> temperature check	15
<i>Re</i> Tape worm	1
<i>Re</i> animal carriers	7

NOTICES AND NOTIFICATIONS:—

Abatement notices (Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961)	302
Letter forms <i>re</i> defects (intimation notices)	501
Letters requesting work without further delay	23
Letters requesting work in 7 days	9
Letters requesting work forthwith	2
Notice of intention to enter buildings	12
Dangerous structures.. .. .	15
Obstructed or defective sewers	57
Factories Act — formal	—
Factories Act — informal	37
Factories Act— verbal	64
Food hygiene regulations	6
Food hygiene regulations — verbal	467
Occupation certificates	723
Completion certificates for standard grants	175

LOCAL LAND CHARGES:—

Searches against properties	4,659
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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**Premises Registered During Year**

Offices	605
Retail shops	1,132
Wholesale shops, warehouses	82
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	354
Fuel storage depots	7
TOTAL ..	2,180

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	7,045
Retail shops	8,301
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,029
Catering establishments open to the public	2,299
Canteens	129
Fuel storage depots	16
Total	18,819
Total Males	7,561
Total Females	11,258

ACCIDENTS

Accidents reported on Form OSR2 — 38

Of this total —

- 2 were caused when cleaning cutting machinery at rest
- 7 were caused when using hand tools (usually a knife)
- 1 was caused by falling from a step ladder
- 1 was caused by falling from one level to another
- 8 were caused by falling on same level
- 3 were caused by stepping on or striking against an object or person
- 13 were caused when handling goods
 - 1 was caused when struck by a falling object
 - 2 were caused when fingers were jammed in doors

In some of the above cases there were subsidiary causes.

The above accidents resulted in the following injuries:

- 2 Fractures
- 9 Sprains and strains
- 16 Open wounds and surface injury
- 9 Bruising, crushing and concussion
- 2 Burns

The first six were reported on Form OSR11 to the Ministry of Labour at the end of September. The remaining thirty-two were reported at the end of December. (Under this Act only accidents occurring after 1st September had to be reported).

The Form OSR2 should be sent by the occupier of the premises on which an accident to any employee occurs, whether or not the occupier is the employer of the injured person, provided that the employee is absent from work for more than 3 days. This applies to all premises which are administered by the Local Authority under the Act.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities*	26	46	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	730	1,158	33	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority† (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	756	1,204	37	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—

* To prevent any difference between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

† i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123 (1)), Institutions (Section 124) sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127), Slaughterhouses (Section 175 (1) (d) and (e)) and Railway Running Sheds (Section 175 (2) and (10)).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	121	110	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	125	114	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(SECTIONS 133 AND 134)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing , Making, etc. ..	141	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel } Cleaning and ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
} Washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT — *continued*

Outwork

(SECTIONS 133 AND 134)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc, of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stock- ings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	141	—	—	—	—	—

REPORT ON RODENT CONTROL

Number of complaints received	1,797
Number of premises visited during survey ..	1,557
TOTAL	<hr/> 3,354 <hr/>
NUMBER OF PREMISES TREATED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY ..	2,311
of the above, 1,738 were private dwellings	
265 were business premises*	
308 were Local Authority premises	
*(11 Naval Establishments and 5 War Department Establishments were excluded in the business premises)	

Of the dwelling houses —

953 were found to have a minor infestation of rats, and
785 were found to have a minor infestation of mice.

Of the business premises —

6 were found to have a major infestation of rats
108 were found to have a minor infestation of rats, and
151 were found to have a minor infestation of mice

Of the Local Authority —

8 were found to have a major infestation of rats,
242 were found to have a minor infestation of rats, and
58 were found to have a minor infestation of mice.

In the city sewerage system 4,246 manholes were treated. This treatment excluded 824 taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Research Team.

Of the 3,422 remaining 2292 were treated on the No. 1 Maintenance Treatment and 2,384 on the No. 2 Maintenance Treatment and excellent results were obtained.

A number of manholes were found to be free of rats, or surcharged, or fast-flowing.

LOCAL AUTHORITY FLATS, ETC.

All drainage inspection chambers were treated twice, or as necessary.

REFUSE TIPS, SEWERAGE DISPOSAL STATION, FORESHORES AND ALLOTMENTS were visited periodically and treatments carried out where necessary.

SIMILARLY, EDUCATION COMMITTEE PREMISES were visited and treatments carried out where necessary.

ADMIRALTY PROPERTY

The contract between the City Council and the Director of Navy Contracts and the War Office, affecting Admiralty and W.D. properties within the city, continued and during the year, treatments were successfully carried out at the following Establishments:—

A.S.W.E., Portsdown, Royal Naval Barracks, Royal Marine Barracks, H.M.S. *Excellent*, H.M.S. *Vernon*, Fort Cumberland, Duchess of Kent (W.R.N.S.), Fraser Gunnery Range, Tipnor Range, Admiralty Tip Tipnor, Horsea Island.

War Department:— Hilsea Lines, Rugby Camp, Tipnor Magazine, Family Hostels, Land adjacent Portsdown Hill.

PRINCIPAL POISON USED

Once again the principal poison in use was Warfarin (5) alternated with Zinc Phosphide.

In the treatments of the sewer system, Warfarin (5), mixed with Pinhead Oatmeal Technical White Oil, Sugar and Paranitraphenal (mould inhibitor) was used.

REPORT ON CLEANSING

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained in 1964, with a labour force of 102 men and 31 vehicles. Test weighings of refuse were carried out quarterly and the trend towards a reduction in the density was apparent. Further large containers were installed throughout the City, bringing the total number in use to over 1200. Revenue from the collection of trade refuse continued to maintain its high level.

The filling in of land at the rear of Stanley Avenue was completed and the reclaimed area passed over to the Parks Department. A start was made in May, 1964, on controlled tipping at Milton Lake.

The purchase of a Wayne sweeper brought the strength of mechanical sweepers to 8. These, together with 72 manual sweepers, carried out the cleansing of the City streets. A problem which arose in 1964 was that of abandoned cars and a specially converted vehicle was brought in to collect and dispose of a total of approximately 600 during the year. This appears to be something that will be with us permanently and a feature of the work of the department in the future.

The salvage activities were confined to the collection of textiles and metals, the market for which remained steady.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Public Health Department,
1 Western Parade,
Portsmouth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Health Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the work of the Port Health Authority of Portsmouth during the year 1964.

SECTION 1—STAFF

TABLE A

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of appointment</i>	<i>Date of appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other appointments held</i>
P. G. ROADS	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.9.59	M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, City of Portsmouth.
W. F. APPLETON	Chief Port Health Inspector	1.1.52	F.R.S.H. F.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Portsmouth.

Address and Telephone Number of Medical Officer of Health:

Official: 1 WESTERN PARADE, PORTSMOUTH 22251, Ext. 305.

Private: 8 BURBIDGE GROVE, SOUTHSEA, PORTSMOUTH 33325.

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports ..	365	97,441	2	86	—
Coastwise* ..	4,645	1,060,148	—	103	—
TOTAL ..	5,010	1,157,589	2	189	—

* Includes local traffic between Southampton, Isle of Wight and Portsmouth

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

There was no passenger traffic during the year.

Cargo Traffic. The principal imports, were coal, cement, stone, oil, timber, glassware, building materials, tomatoes, onions, potatoes, cauliflower. citrus fruits, apples, pears, peaches, nuts, chocolate and general cargo traffic from France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Norway, North Africa, Spain and Channel Islands.

The principal exports were pitch, machinery, scrap iron, fertilisers, oxide, barley and general cargo.

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic.

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

No change.

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952 to 1963

No change.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

- (1) Cases of smallpox are removed to the smallpox hospital at Weyhill, near Andover.
- (2) Cases are conveyed by the Portsmouth Ambulance Service, the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews being: 54 vaccinated in 1964.
- (3) The smallpox consultant is Dr. I. M. McLachlan, Physician Superintendent, Priorsdean Hospital, Portsmouth (Tel. 22331).
- (4) Facilities for Laboratory diagnosis of smallpox exist, by arrangement with the Portsmouth and Isle of Wight Area Pathological Service, at the Central Laboratory, Priorsdean Hospital, Portsmouth,

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

No change.

SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports . .	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports, but have been disposed of before arrival	—	—	—	—
Cases landed from other ships	—	—	—	—

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No malaria occurred in ships during the year.

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No plague or suspected plague occurred in ships during the year.

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

- (1) Vessels arriving from abroad are examined periodically by the Port Health Inspector. Rat disinfestation is carried out by the Rodent Control Section of the Health Department in the port area.

- (2) Bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents can be carried out at the Central Laboratory, Priorsdean Hospital; none was examined during the year.
- (3) The Port is not approved for the deratting of ships and, by agreement with Southampton Port Health Authority, this is undertaken by them. 12 deratting exemption certificates were issued during the year.
- (4) When necessary, rat guards are placed on ropes between ships and quays.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports:—

Category	Number
Black rats	—
Brown rats	—
Species not known	—
Sent for examination	—
Infected with plague	—

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.
(Not applicable)

SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G
Inspections and Notices

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Primary 178	—	25	—
Other 28	—	—	—
TOTAL 206	—	25	25 complied with

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948
No change.

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR THE LANDING OF ALIENS)
(Not Applicable)

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS
No change.

I desire to express my thanks to the Queen’s Harbour Master and H.M. Collector of Customs and their staff for their cordial co-operation and valuable assistance during the year, and to record my appreciation of the excellent service rendered by the Chief Port Health Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
P. G. ROADS,
Medical Officer of Health,
City and Port of Portsmouth.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

The Public Analyst's Department,
Trafalgar Place,
Clive Road,
Portsmouth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work carried out in my department during the year ending 31st December, 1964.

The total number of samples submitted for examination was 4,098.

These may be summarised as follows:—

Food and Drugs Act	1,462
Designated Milk	485
Ice Cream (hygienic quality)	53
City Water	32
Swimming Bath Water and Sea Water	387
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	6

SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR:—

Borough of Gosport	207
Isle of Wight County Council	167
Fareham Urban District Council	148
Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council	223
Other Local Authorities	79
Portsmouth Corporation Departments	426
Miscellaneous	423
TOTAL	4,098

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION TESTS:

Daily Sulphur Dioxide	1,307
Daily Smoke	1,307
Rain Gauges	12

Of the 1,462 samples purchased in the City of Portsmouth for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 59 (equal to 4·0 per cent.) were found to be adulterated, incorrectly labelled or otherwise unsatisfactory.

I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the efficient and loyal service of the technical and clerical staff and the valuable co-operation of the Sampling Officer.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. WILLIAMS,

Public Analyst.

MILK

732 samples of ordinary milk and 196 Channel Island milks were examined during the year, all were free from added colour and preservative.

The sources of the samples were as follows:—

448 pint bottles and cartons from retailers selling to the public.

442 ex-farm milks delivered to dairies.

38 one-third pint bottles delivered to various schools.

ORDINARY MILK

311 samples of milk contained in pint bottles and cartons had a satisfactory milk fat content. Of these, 66 samples were of poor quality, i.e. deficient in solids-not-fat, but there was no evidence of extraneous water.

The 383 samples of ex-farm milk were derived from 194 herds and analysis showed that 83 herds were producing milk of inferior quality, 104 samples being deficient in solids-not-fat and one deficient in milk fat. The condition of the cows was responsible for the poor quality, there was no evidence of the abstraction of cream and the samples were free from added water.

Of the 38 school milk samples, 10 were of inferior quality due to deficiencies in solids-not-fat.

It will be noticed that the year has produced an abnormally high percentage (21·8 per cent.) of milks distributed to the public which were deficient in solids-not-fat. The deficiencies occurred mainly during the first four months of the year and this is reflected in the table given below. Seasonal variations in the quality of milk are usually responsible for low solids-not-fat figures. During the year under review this increase in solids-not-fat deficient milks has been a national trend.

The monthly variation in the quality of the milk sold to the public in bottles and cartons is shown in the following table:—

Month	% Fat	% Solids-not-Fat	% Total Solids	No. of Samples examined
January	3·84	8·44	12·28	32
February	3·82	8·44	12·26	34
March	3·66	8·41	12·07	35
April	3·64	8·51	12·15	26
May	3·45	8·70	12·15	33
June	3·59	8·63	12·22	29
July	3·64	8·63	12·27	23
August	3·66	8·57	12·23	27
September ..	3·68	8·62	12·30	25
October	3·88	8·65	12·53	28
November ..	3·78	8·65	12·43	25
December ..	3·88	8·49	12·37	32
Average 1964 ..	3·71	8·56	12·27	349
„ 1963 ..	3·75	8·65	12·40	408
„ 1962 ..	3·73	8·71	12·44	374

CHANNEL ISLAND MILK

137 samples of Channel Island milk in pint bottles were examined from retailers selling to the public. All these samples were satisfactory in that they contained at least 4·0 per cent. of milk fat as required by law.

The quality of Channel Island milk sold to the public has been maintained above the statutory minimum:—

					<i>Average fat per cent. in mixed milk from one pint bottles</i>	
					<i>Channel Island Milk</i>	<i>Ordinary Milk</i>
1963 ..	..	..	..	..	4.62	3.75
1964 ..	..	..	..	..	4.48	3.71

In addition 59 samples of ex-farm Channel Island milk delivered to local dairies were examined and all were found to comply with the standard of 4.0 per cent. of milk fat.

HYGIENIC QUALITY OF MILK

390 samples of milk were examined by the phosphatase test to check the efficiency of the pasteurisation and all were found to be satisfactory.

Of the 436 samples of milk tested for keeping quality by the methylene blue test 8 failed. One cartoned sample of milk from a refrigerated vending machine was erroneously distributed after being returned by the distributor to the dairy. The producer immediately took steps to batch mark the supplies to prevent a recurrence of this criticism. Two bottled milks were also re-distributed by a dairy after being returned by the roundsman and the dairy was cautioned. Further investigations carried out in connection with five other failures showed the supply to be satisfactory.

49 samples sterilised milk supplied by three local dairies were examined and found to have been adequately sterilised.

ANTIBIOTICS IN MILK

The routine examination of ex-farm milks for the presence of penicillin and other antibiotic residues started in December, 1963. To date 499 samples have been examined and 447 were found to be free of any antibiotic (89 per cent.)

48 samples were found to contain traces of penicillin, i.e. less than 0.05 i.u. of penicillin per millilitre (10 per cent.)

The presence of some penicillin in 11 per cent. of samples agrees with the findings of a national survey carried out in 1961 by the Milk Hygiene sub-committee of the Milk and Milk Products Technical Advisory Committee appointed by the Government and published in 1963.

Of the remaining 4 samples (1 per cent.) 3 contained penicillin 0.05, 0.05, 0.06 i.u. per millilitre and one contained 0.3 i.u. per millilitre. In this latter case both the dairy and the farmer were informed and it appears that although the preparation used was labelled with a rejection time of 48 hours, rejected milk was inadvertently mixed with the bulk milk by a farm hand. No further action was taken in this instance.

ICE CREAM

NUTRITIVE QUALITY

27 samples of ice cream examined for compliance with the Food Standards Ice Cream Order proved to be satisfactory. Analysis indicates that

most manufacturers market a product which is superior in fat content to the legal requirement (minimum 5 per cent. fat) as shown below:—

<i>Fat per cent. by weight</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Number of Manufacturers</i>
Less than 5%	—	—
5%—7.9%	6	4
8.0%—9.9%	9	5
10% and over	12	5

8 samples of 'Dairy Ice Cream' examined satisfied the legal requirements in respect of milk fat content.

HYGIENIC QUALITY

Of the 53 samples examined by the methylene blue test 8 were found to be unsatisfactory from a hygienic (bacteriological) viewpoint.

Ice cream can be graded according to the efficiency of its heat treatment and the following table indicates the percentage of ice cream falling into the the respective grades during the last three years:—

		1964	1963	1962
Satisfactory	Grade 1	62%	66%	73%
Satisfactory	Grade 2	15%	20%	17%
Inferior	Grade 3	8%	10%	6%
Unsatisfactory	Grade 4	15%	4%	4%
		77%	86%	90%

It should be stressed that the above table does not give an indication of the general standard in the City because manufacturers found to be producing inferior or unsatisfactory quality ice cream are revisited and further samples taken.

FOODS OTHER THAN MILK

Seven samples of sausages were found to contain less than the minimum meat content accepted in this area, i.e. 65 per cent. meat for pork sausages and 50 per cent. for beef sausages. In each case the retailer was cautioned and agreed to work to an acceptable formula. Undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative was found in sausages purchased from seven retailers, all were cautioned and undertook to comply with the law in the future.

Two samples of 'Casserole Steak' contained 62 and 66 per cent. meat respectively. The meat content of casserole steak, which in my opinion is synonymous with stewed steak should be not less than 95 per cent. meat. The products were imported and the distributors have agreed to comply with these recommendations in the future.

Cans of tomato juice and plum tomatoes were found to be under pressure due to hydrogen gas. In one case the retailer destroyed the remainder of his stock; in the other the bulk of the stock was found to be satisfactory.

Two samples of prepacked bread mix were contaminated with insect webbing as a result of infestation following prolonged storage.

The permitted food preservative sorbic acid was detected in samples of prunes. The law, whilst permitting its use in certain specified foods, does not allow it to be used for the preservation of prunes. The prunes were imported from America, where there is no objection to the use of sorbic acid, and were not intended for sale in this country. The product was immediately withdrawn from sale and the retailer cautioned.

Perhaps the most interesting sample submitted to the laboratory for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act was a can of processed peas. It appeared to be a new selling line with glass windows on the side of the can showing the contents to be peas of good succulent quality. The opened can revealed a glass jar with the following declaration printed on the lid 'The contents are chemically preserved and must not be eaten'. It appears that the retailer had only recently acquired the premises and was not aware that this can and several other were for display purposes only. In view of the circumstances, the manufacturers was advised to print the cautionary notice in a prominent position on the exterior of the can.

LABELLING OFFENCES

27 samples of prepacked foods were criticised for failing to comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order and fall into the following categories:—

Label failed to indentify the packers or give the common or usual name of the products.

Pepper, cheese spread, spanish salad, potato salad, mixed spice, tomato juice, pineapple juice, Christmas pudding.

Ingredients not disclosed in the correct order of proportion by weight, incomplete list of ingredients and/or incorrect designations used.

Dried milk, hors d'oeuvres, shrimp powder, raspberries in syrup, orange drink, ice lolly, steakettes, breakfast food, fruit and nut confection, rice pudding, dried fruit, marjoram.

Non-specific descriptions used for ingredients.

Ice lolly mix, table jelly, ice lolly, glacé cherries.

In each case the manufacturer undertook to amend the offending label in accordance with the criticism.

DRUGS

Six samples of aspirin tablets sold by retailers (not pharmacists) failed the B.P. test for free salicylic acid as a result of prolonged or inadequate storage. The retailers undertook to restrict the storage time in the future.

Four samples of ammoniated tincture of quinine and two of spirit of sal volatile purchased from pharmacists failed to satisfy the official standard. There was a deficiency of ammonia in each sample resulting from deterioration during storage. All stocks were withdrawn from sale and the pharmacists cautioned. Two further samples of spirit of sal volatile (one from old stock and one from new) purchased from a pharmacist were also deficient of ammonia. An investigation revealed that the stock held by the wholesaler was of borderline quality.

One sample of chemical food failed to satisfy the standards for iron and calcium. This was the last of a stock held by a pharmacist. Another sample of chemical food was erroneously labelled B.P. and the pharmacist undertook to amend the label with the correct designation, viz, B.P.C.

CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

The following changes in legislation were made concerning existing legislation and additional legislation thereby increasing the work and responsibilities of the department.

Regulations

THE SOFT DRINKS REGULATIONS 1964 replaced those produced in 1963, before they came into force, in order that additional changes could be made. These include:—

Increases in the sugar content with a parallel decrease in the quantity of artificial sweetener permitted. A declaration of the presence of artificial sweeteners must be made on labels and the Regulations also permit salts of cyclamic acid to be used as artificial sweeteners in addition to saccharin. Provision is also made for semi-sweet and low calorie soft drinks, as well as drinks intended for consumption by persons suffering from diabetes.

THE MEAT (TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1964 came into operation in January 1964 and prohibit the use of ascorbic, erythorbic and nicotinic acids and nicotinamide on raw and unprocessed meat. These regulations follow complaints of nicotinic acid poisoning caused by the excessive use of these materials on raw minced meat in order to improve the colour of the meat. These substances are capable of improving the appearance of stale meat thus misleading the purchaser.

THE DRIED MILK REGULATIONS 1964 amend and revise the 1923 Regulations. They present standards for the milk fat content of four categories of dried partly skimmed milk and reduce the maximum fat content of dried skimmed milk. A maximum moisture content of 5 per cent. is applied to all descriptions of dried milk from March 1965.

THE MINERAL HYDROCARBONS IN FOOD REGULATIONS 1964 slightly extend the permitted uses of mineral hydrocarbons in foods in general accordance with the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee. These extensions include their use as polishing agents for sugar confectionery, in the rind of whole pressed cheeses, for the sealing of the shells of eggs and an increase in the quantity of micro-crystalline wax permitted in chewing compounds. The Regulations specify standards of purity for the hydrocarbons used.

Ministry Circular

ANTIBIOTICS IN MILK. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued in August a circular which summarised the present situation with regard to penicillin in milk. The circular welcomed the action already taken by some Food and Drug Authorities in the testing of ex-farm milk for antibiotics and other inhibitory substances. This laboratory has already completed the testing of 499 samples. The circular refers to the testing of milk by dairies and the Milk Marketing Board are considering price penalties to be levied on farmers submitting milk containing antibiotics to the dairies. Reference is also made to the labelling of antibiotic preparations for the treatment of mastitis.

Reports

COLOURING MATTER IN FOOD. The Food Standards Committee of the Ministry reported during the year on colouring matters in food and having considered all the evidence in relation to the 30 colours permitted to be used under the present regulations made the following recommendations:—

1. That six colours should be withdrawn from the permitted list and one new coal tar colour and two carotene derivatives be added.
2. That titanium dioxide should only be permitted for the surface colouring of food.
3. The addition of colouring to citrus fruit should be prohibited.
4. That specifications for the purity of permitted colours should be prescribed.

FOOD LABELLING. The Foods Standards Committee have reported their recommendations for amendment of the present Labelling of Food Order. This lengthy and detailed report is designed to bring food labelling up to date and to cater in full for modern trends towards prepacked food and for the necessity of fully informative labelling. Suggestions are made to ensure that the purchaser is aware of the presence of permitted additives in the food by making special arrangements for their declaration in conjunction with the list of ingredients. Many of the recommendations made by the Committee are of a controversial nature and no doubt there will be much negotiation between the Ministry and food manufacturers before the final terms of the new Order are prescribed.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

6 samples of fertilisers were examined. The chemical composition was satisfactory in each case but one sample was sold without the guaranteed statement of composition which the law requires. The vendor was cautioned.

SWIMMING POOL WATERS

During the summer months samples of the water from two outdoor swimming pools and paddling pools were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination. Investigations made following a complaint that the water caused smarting of the eyes failed to substantiate the criticism. Samples of water were taken after vandals had thrown litter, deckchairs, etc. into one pool but there was no evidence of contamination as a result. On two occasions trace bacteriological contaminations were detected which were easily rectified and there was no evidence of continued contamination.

Faint traces of contamination were found on two occasions at the Victoria Park swimming and immersion pools. Further samples were found to be satisfactory.

Samples taken from three school swimming pools were found to be satisfactory.

Efficient control of the residual chlorine and alkalinity has produced a high standard of swimming pool water for bathers with few complaints of irritation to the eyes.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

An anonymous complaint from an employee at a local factory that water from a particular tap was not 'fit to drink' and an allegation that drinking water at a bakery had caused sickness and diarrhoea were investigated. Samples of water from these sources were found on analysis to be satisfactory in all respects. Water from the tanks of a motor vessel, filled from the City supply, was found to contain airborne dust and bacteria. A thorough cleaning of the tanks and water system was advised.

A very high standard of bacteriological purity has been maintained and chlorination in the supply has been adequately controlled. The water, as supplied to the consumer, was of good quality and free from excessive metallic contamination.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1964 is the third year of our contribution to the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution.

During the year the laboratory determined a total of 2,614 sulphur dioxide and smoke concentrations derived from five stations distributed throughout the City.

The results obtained indicate a below average contamination of the atmosphere when compared with other published figures.

A measure of contamination of the atmosphere with dust and other material leached out by rain was obtained by analysis of rain water collected by a gauge situated at Church Road, Fratton. Once again the figures obtained indicate a relatively low degree of contamination.

OTHER FOOD AND DRUG AUTHORITIES

Acting in the capacity of official Public Analyst the following samples were examined for neighbouring authorities:—

		<i>Isle of Wight</i>	<i>Gosport</i>	<i>Fareham</i>	<i>Havant</i>
Food and Drugs		167	207	148	223
Unsatisfactory		22	22	8	24
Per cent. unsatisfactory ..		13·2	10·6	5·4	10·8

As many of these foods are sold throughout the area, the results of analysis are of interest to Portsmouth.

ISLE OF WIGHT

It is considered that cream cheese should contain not less than 45 per cent. butter fat and a sample of cream cheese was criticised in that it contained only 31·6 per cent. butter fat. Samples submitted as buttered rolls were found to contain a mixture of butter and margarine in the spreading. Two samples of home-made marmalade failed to satisfy the standard for soluble solids and, in addition, failed to give the name and address of the packer. Samples of freshly minced beef were examined for the presence of additives introduced to preserve the appearance of the meat. In one instance both ascorbic acid and nicotinic acid were detected both of which are prohibited by the Meat Treatment Regulations. A sample of soft drink preservative alleged to have been sodium benzoate was in fact benzoic acid. A preparation sold for the preservation of the colour of chipped potatoes was erroneously described as an antioxidant when, in fact, it was a preservative substance. Five 'milk' loaves on analysis were shown to contain no milk fat although some skimmed milk solids were present. Two samples of sausages contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative and one sample was deficient in meat content.

GOSPORT

As in the Isle of Wight, the misleading designation 'Milk Loaf' was used to describe several samples of bread containing no whole milk solids. Samples submitted as buttered buns and bread and butter were in fact spread with a mixture of margarine and butter. The label of a soft drink failed to give the name and address of the packer and a canned fried chicken label failed to declare a list of ingredients. The generic description 'glucose' was used in the list of ingredients of a table jelly instead of the specific declaration 'liquid glucose'. A complaint sample of fancy cake confectionery had foreign matter identified as rodent droppings adhering to the icing. A sewing needle was shown to have been baked in a cake which was also the subject of a complaint.

FAREHAM

It is considered that lamb stew should contain at least 35 per cent. of meat, one sample was criticised for containing only 31 per cent. of meat. Similarly a minced pork in jelly contained 62 per cent. meat instead of not less than 70 per cent. and corned beef with cereal 72 per cent meat instead of not less than 80 per cent. The ingredients given on the label of a can of mixed grill were not given in the correct order of proportion by weight.

The generic term 'cereal' was used in the list of ingredients given on a can of corned beef instead of the specific designation of the cereal used. A complaint sample of bread contained a species of the beetle family embedded in the crumb. Examination of a sample of toffee revealed the presence of machinery lubricant. Lard was criticised for containing the antioxidant butylated hydroxyanisole which was not declared on the label. A misleading description on the label of prepacked instant coffee implied that the article contained 100 per cent. pure coffee instead of the soluble solids of coffee.

HAVANT

It is considered that stewed steak in gravy should contain not less than 75 per cent meat and one sample was criticised for containing only 66 per cent. of total meat. Shrimp, crab and mushroom salad each contained benzoic acid preservative contrary to the requirements of the Preservative Regulations. Similarly faggots were found to contain 110 parts per million sulphur dioxide. The list of ingredients given on the label of a prepacked almond marzipan failed to declare the presence of sorbic acid contrary to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order. A claim for the presence of 50 milligrams per ounce of Vitamin C in a slimming milk food was not justified as the sample only contained 41 milligrams per ounce. Glucose tablets failed to give a correct declaration of the carbohydrate content and it was subsequently established that the tablet size had been altered without amendment of the label and, in addition, the label carried a misleading list of ingredients. The use of the generic terms 'antioxidant', 'glucose', 'farina', 'cereal' and 'seasonings' in samples of potato chips, table jelly and vienna steaks were criticised, in that the Labelling of Food Order requires specific terms to be used.

MISCELLANEOUS

TOXICOLOGY

162 specimens were submitted by the Coroners for Portsmouth, South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight in connection with 57 inquests. The analytical work involved the search for, and estimation of, alcohol, barbiturates, salicylic acid, phenacetin, carbromal, codein, dextroamphetamine, theophylline, ephedrine, arsenic, cyanide, carbon monoxide, alkaloids, lead, copper and zinc.

SCHOOL MEALS

58 samples of various foods derived from school meals kitchens were examined for the Schools Meals Service.

A search for the possible source of a fragment of glass found in a child's dinner, which it was suspected had been derived from a bottle or window glass, revealed a moulded pattern in the glass. This indicated that the fragment was most likely to have been derived from a drinking glass. Custard was suspected to be contaminated with cigarette ash but a microscopical examination showed the foreign matter to be insect fragments; the kitchen was inspected and found to be free from insect infestation. Dark staining of cooked sausages was proved to consist of iron oxide (rust), consistent with the use of galvanised hooks for hanging lengths of sausages in the factory after manufacture. Although commercially unattractive this contamination was harmless. A complaint that beef sausages contained more rusk than usual was investigated but the sausages were found to be of good quality containing 62 per cent. meat. Cooked meat was alleged to be 'off' but it was found to be fresh and palatable although slightly undercooked. A

portion of beef and ham loaf alleged to be contaminated with mould was submitted for examination — the 'mould' was found to be a fragment of blue-green paper embedded in the surface of the meat and apparently originated from the label of the can. Cans of rhubarb were examined for contamination with iron as a result of peeling of the protective lacquer on the inside of the can. There was no evidence of excessive contamination. 10 samples of canned meat preparations for use in the school kitchens were examined for value of contract price. An opinion was given on the basis of the proportion of cereal filler, ratio of fat to lean meat content, the proportion of skin and gristle, texture, spicing and palatability.

FOREIGN MATERIALS IN FOOD

49 complaints of the presence of foreign matter in food made by the public were investigated by microscopical examination and chemical analysis.

The following are some of the materials identified:—

Grub in sugar confectionery

Fly in dressed crab

Maggot in cream

Caterpillar in canned soup

Beetle in bread

Sliver of wood in apple pie

Bovine hair in steak and kidney pudding

Pig's tooth in sausages

Quartz in ground coffee

Mould in butter, pork pies, steak and kidney pudding, cheese and onion spread.

Cement, potato, bottle cap, mould, fly and glass in milk bottles

There has been no increase in the number of complaints received during the year.

PLASTIC TOYS

Throughout the year 40 samples of plastic toys were examined for total lead content. Of these, 37 toys were from retail shops in the Portsmouth and Gosport areas. The results of analysis indicated that certain toys contained total lead of up to 3,000 parts per million as shown below:—

Lead content part per million				Colour of Toys				Total Toys
				Red	Black	Green	Blue, Pink Lilac, Silver Orange, White	
Less than 25	..	..	..	3	—	—	19	22
25 to 100	..	..	..	—	1	1	—	2
100 to 1,000	..	..	..	5	3	—	—	8
1,000 to 3,000	..	..	..	5	—	—	—	5
								—
								37
								—

16 toys of various colours containing lead varying from 100 parts per million to 3,000 parts per million were incubated for 24 hours at body temperature in acid, alkaline and neutral media. It was shown that the lead extracted never exceeded 10 parts per million. In order to assess the maximum risk to a child, a portion of a plastic ring containing 3,000 parts per million of lead was masticated vigorously. The portion taken contained 1,000 micro-

grams of lead and the experiment showed that no more than 10 micrograms of lead extracted by normal mastication to the complete destruction of the plastic.

Three plastic implements issued to school children were submitted by a headmistress, none of which contained total lead in excess of 25 parts per million and were considered to be free of any toxic hazard. A further four samples of painted wooden toys used in schools were similarly proved to be free from significant quantities of lead.

The conclusions which may be drawn from this investigation are summarised as follows:—

1. Some plastic toys do contain total lead in amounts up to 3,000 parts per million.
2. The lead is mostly insoluble and this laboratory has been unable to prove that there is any evidence that these toys represent a toxic hazard even when chewed or sucked.
3. Many toys of all colours are almost free from lead and potential risks to children could be eliminated if manufacturers were to limit the lead content to the lowest practicable amount.

An investigation was made to establish the source of lead thought to have caused lead poisoning symptoms in a small child. Numerous plastic and painted toys were examined but none of these could be shown to contain significant quantities of soluble lead. Further examination of other materials available to the child revealed sources of soluble lead in the bedroom wall-paper and paint scrapings from the cot. It was finally established that the cot was the most likely source as it showed evidence of having been extensively gnawed and yielded 1,600 parts per million of lead on incubation with dilute acid.

FEES

Fees charged for miscellaneous samples together with the fees for work carried out under official appointments to neighbouring authorities amounted to a total of £3,311.

TABLE 1. FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES SUBMITTED, 1964

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Foods			
Milk	928	927	1
Alcoholic Beverages	1	1	—
Angelica	5	5	—
Baking Powder	4	4	—
Biscuits	6	6	—
Bread	6	6	—
Breakfast Cereal	1	1	—
Butter	9	9	—
Cake and Pudding Mixtures	5	3	2
Cake Confectionery	11	11	—
Canned Cream Soup	6	6	—
Canned Fish	3	2	1
Canned Food Miscellaneous	3	3	—
Canned Fruit	25	24	1
Canned Meat Preparations	22	20	2
Canned Pudding	4	3	1
Canned Soup	2	2	—
Canned Tomatoes	3	2	1
Canned Vegetables	14	13	1
Cereal	7	7	—
Cheese and Cheese Preparations	14	13	1
Cherries — Cocktail	3	3	—
Chocolate Preparations	6	6	—
Christmas Pudding	4	3	1
Coffee Preparations	4	4	—
Cream	11	11	—
Crystallised Fruit	9	8	1
Curry Powder	2	2	—
Dressed Crab	4	4	—
Dried Fruit	10	8	2
Dried Herbs	3	2	1
Dried Milk	5	3	2
Dripping	1	1	—
Fish Paste	8	8	—
Fruit and Nut Confection	2	1	1
Fruit Juice	7	6	1
Gravy Powder	2	2	—
Ice Cream	28	27	1
Ice Lolly	4	3	1
Ice Lolly Mix	1	—	1
Instant Dairyset	1	1	—
Jam	10	10	—
Lard	4	4	—
Margarine	3	3	—
Marzipan	4	4	—
Meat Paste	8	8	—
Meat Preparations	1	—	1
Milk Drink	5	5	—
Mincemeat	4	4	—
Mint Sauce	7	7	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Olives — stuffed	1	1	—
Pepper	4	2	2
Potato Salad	1	—	1
Salad Cream	3	3	—
Sauce	6	6	—
	1,256	1,229	27

Nature of Sample							Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Food—continued							1,256	1,229	27
Brought forward ..							16	7	9
Sausages ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Sea Food Dressing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Shredded Suet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Shrimp Powder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	25	1
Soft Drinks (concentrated and ready-to-drink) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Solid Soft Drink ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Spanish Salad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1
Spices .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Stuffing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	—
Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	24	1
Sugar Confectionery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	2
Table Jelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	—
Tea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
Tomato Juice ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	—
Tomato Sauce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Vegetable Curry with Rice ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Vegetable Dressing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	—
Vinegar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Yoghourt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL FOODS ..							1,407	1,363	44
Drugs									
Acetic Acid Solution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Aspirin Tablets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	6
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4
Baby Ointment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Boracic Acid Powder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Borated Zinc and Starch Powder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Calamine Lotion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	—
Camphorated Oil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	—
Chemical Food ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2
Extract of Malt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Glycerin Lemon and Honey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Hydrous Lanolin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Petroleum Jelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Seidlitz Powder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Spirit of Sal Volatile ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3
Stomach Powder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
Tincture of Iodine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
TOTAL DRUGS ..							55	40	15
Total Food and Drugs							1,462	1,403	59

							Number Examined	Number Irregular	Percentage Irregular
Milks .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	928	1	0·11
Other Foods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	479	43	8·98
Drugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	15	27·27

TABLE 2

SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
V76	Instant Full Cream Milk Crystals (prepacked)	I	Label failed to state the equivalent pints of milk which can be prepared from the contents of the tin. Misleading statement on label as to quality	Label to be amended
V85	Paprika Pepper (prepacked)	I	Label failed to disclose the identity of the packer or labeller	Label amended
V94	Cheese Spread (prepacked)	I	Address of the packer not given on the labels of the triangular portions	Label to be amended
V107	Swedish Hors d'Oeuvres (prepacked)	I	Label failed to give the ingredients in the order of proportion by weight and gave the alternative ingredient 'Sugar or Saccharin'	Label to be amended
V108	Shrimp Powder	I	An unrelated and misleading statement 'Freshly Ground Spices' printed conspicuously on the label	Label to be amended
V117	Spanish Salad (prepacked)	I	Labels failed to give the common or usual name of the articles and a list of ingredients	Labels to be provided
V118	Potato Salad (prepacked)	I		
V155	Processed Peas (canned)	I	Dummy can intended for display purposes only Contents unfit for human consumption	Retailer unaware that the can was for display purpose only. Manufacturer advised to print the caution in a more prominent position
V178	Beef Sausages	I	Contained only 46 per cent. meat instead of not less than 50 per cent. and 160 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Manufacturer / retailer cautioned
V180	Pork Sausages	I	Contained only 62 per cent. meat instead of not less than 65 per cent. and 120 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Manufacturer and retailer cautioned
V182	Pork Sausages	I	Contained only 61 per cent. meat instead of not less than 65 per cent. and 120 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Manufacturer / retailer cautioned

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
V239	Proprietary Aspirin Tablets	I	Failed the B.P. test for free salicylic acid as a result of prolonged and / or inadequate storage	Retailers (not pharmacists) have undertaken to restrict the storage time in the future
V240	Aspirin Tablets	I		
V249	Proprietary Aspirin Tablets	I		
V261	Aspirin Tablets	I		
V309	Dried Separated Milk with Non-Milk Fat (prepacked)	F	The declaration 'Not to be used for babies' and the qualification 'non-milk fat' did not appear on any of the prominent surfaces but only on the base of the carton	Label to be amended
V347	Casserole Steak (canned)	I	Contained only 62 per cent. meat. The description is synonymous with stewed steak and should contain 95 per cent. meat	Importer to comply with the recommendations in the future
V354	Casserole Steak (canned)	I	Contained only 66 per cent. meat. The description is synonymous with stewed steak and should contain 95 per cent. meat	Importer to cease distribution of meat products that do not comply with the recommendations
V357	Ice Lolly Mix (prepacked)	I	The generic term 'glucose' used in the list of ingredients to describe liquid glucose	Formula of the product changed so that the label now correctly describes the ingredient
V369	Table Jelly (prepacked)	I	The generic term 'glucose' used in the list of ingredients to describe liquid glucose	Label to be amended
V373	Mixed Spice (prepacked)	I	The abbreviation 'Regd.' used on the labels instead of Registered Trade Mark in full	Labels to be amended
V374	White Pepper (prepacked)	I		
V375	Table Jelly (prepacked)	I	The generic term 'glucose' used in the list of ingredients to describe liquid glucose	Label to be amended
V379	Raspberries in syrup (canned)	I	Ingredients not given in the order of proportion by weight on the label	Label to be amended
V413	Proprietary Aspirin Tablets	I	Failed the B.P. Test for free salicylic acid due to prolonged and / or inadequate storage	Retailers (not pharmacists) have undertaken to restrict the storage time in the future
V435	Proprietary Aspirin Tablets	I		
V456	Orange Bliss Drink	I	Misleading description. Contained no fruit or fruit juice. The description should clearly indicate that the article is orange flavoured	Label to be amended

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
V546	Ice Lolly (prepacked)	I	Container labelled with the description of two different types of ice lolly and two different lists of ingredients. One list used the generic description 'stabiliser'	Label to be amended
V647	Ice Lolly (prepacked)	I	The generic term 'glucose' used in the list of ingredients to describe liquid glucose	Manufacturer to await the new Labelling of Food Regulations
V679	Minute Steakettes (prepacked)	I	Ingredients on the label not given in the order of proportion by weight	Label to be amended
V741	Fruit and Nut Breakfast Food (prepacked)	I	Labels failed to give true lists of ingredients	Labels to be amended
V778	Fruit and Nut Confection (prepacked)	I		
V894	Chemical Food	I	Erroneously labelled B.P.	Label to be amended
V895 V899 V902 V905	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	I I I I	Deficient in free ammonia as a result of deterioration during storage	Four pharmacists cautioned. Stocks withdrawn from sale
V896 V898	Spirit of Sal Volatile	I I		
V900	Chemical Food	I	Failure to satisfy the standards for iron and calcium	Old stock held by pharmacist
V910	Spirit of Sal Volatile	I	Deficient in free ammonia as a result of deterioration during storage	Old Stock held by pharmacist. New stock was also deficient of ammonia. Wholesaler's stock was found to be of borderline quality
V911 V962	Pork Sausages	I F	Contained only 54 per cent. and 49 per cent. meat respectively instead of not less than 65 per cent. meat	Retailer cautioned
V912 V974	Pork Sausages Pork Sausage Meat	I F	Contained only 59 per cent. and 49 per cent. meat respectively instead of not less than 65 per cent. meat and, in addition, undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Retailer cautioned
V913 V916	Pork Sausages	I I	Contained 100 parts per million undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Retailers cautioned

No.	Nature of Sample		Nature of Offence	Observations
V1009	Rice Pudding (canned)	I	Label failed to give the common or usual name or a list of ingredients in the manner prescribed by the Labelling of Food Order	Label to be amended
V1137	Tomato Juice (canned)	I	The can was under pressure due to hydrogen gas. The label failed to give the address of the packer	Retailer destroyed his stock of the product. Manufacturer to amend the label
V1138	Dried Fruit Salad (prepacked)	I	The label failed to give a list of ingredients	Retailer / packer to discontinue the sale of this product in prepacked form
V1195 } V1196 }	Home Bread Mix (prepacked)	I I	Contaminated with insect webbing	Old stock. Retailer to discontinue the sale of this product
V1253	Prunes (prepacked)	I	Contained sorbic acid a food preservative not permitted in prunes	Imported from America. Stock withdrawn from sale and retailer cautioned
V1259	Glacé Cherries (prepacked)	I	The generic term 'glucose' used in the list of ingredients to describe liquid glucose	Label to be amended
V1286	Pineapple Juice (canned)	I	The label failed to give the address of the packer	Label to be amended
V1310	Christmas Pudding (prepacked)	I	The label failed to give the name and address of the packer	Label to be amended
V1314	Peeled Plum Tomatoes (canned)	I	The can was under pressure due to hydrogen gas	Remainder of retail stock satisfactory
V1322	Marjoram Dried Herbs (prepacked)	I	False statement of ingredients given on the label	Old stock, No longer manufactured

TABLE 3

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

Consulting Service			Laboratory Information			Town Clerk's Department		
Animal Dairy Nuts ..	1		Aspirin Tablets ..	3		Chicken	1	
Boiler Solution ..	1		Bread	1				
Bread Rolls ..	2		Bread Mix	1				
Cetavlon	2		Canned Strawberries	1		Development Department		
Cattle Meal ..	1		Dried Vegetables ..	3				
Chicken Fat	9		Flour	1		Sand	1	
Crustation	2		Fresh Fruit and			Sea Water	1	
Deposit	2		Vegetables	59				
Detergent Crystals ..	1		Ice Lolly Mix ..	1				
Diesel Oil	1		Lard	2		Education Department		
Dripping	1		Prunes	1				
Eye Drops	2		Soil	3		School Meals Service	58	
Feeding Meat and			Spirit of Sal Volatile..	3				
Bone Meal ..	1							
Flexible Tank Mater-			Coroners' Specimens			Parks Department		
ials	10					Soil	2	
Insect	1		Portsmouth	94				
Lard	1		Isle of Wight ..	32				
Leaves	2		South Hampshire ..	36		Contracts and Supplies		
Liquid	1							
Milk	6					Corned Beef ..	1	
Paper Bag	1							
Plaster	2		Health Department					
Plastic Container ..	2		Anti-Smoking			Beach Department		
River Water	3		Capsules	1		Paint	7	
Sausages	5		Atmospheric Dust ..	3				
Scale from Boiler ..	1		Bread	1				
Scale from Kettle ..	1		Cream	1		Aldershot U.D.C.		
Sewage Effluent ..	27		Dressed Crab ..	1				
Sub Floor Space Water	5		Dried Milk	2		Water	11	
Sugar	1		Foil	1				
Urine	4		Fruit Pie	1				
Water	44		Meat Preparations ..	2		Alton R.D.C.		
			Paint Scrapings ..	1				
Purchasers' Complaints			Plastic Toys ..	14		Cider	2	
Baby Food	1		Sausages	1		Sewage Effluent ..	1	
Bread	5		Stream Water ..	2		Trade Waste ..	3	
Butter	1		Sub Floor Water ..	10		Water	1	
Cake Confectionery..	2		Sugar Confectionery	1				
Canned Fruit ..	1		Wallpaper	1				
Cheese Spread ..	1		Washed Milk Bottles	288				
Codeine Linctus ..	1		Water	1		Borough of Gosport		
Coffee	2					Atmospheric Dust ..	1	
Corned Beef	1		Architect's Department			Cake Confectionery..	2	
Figs	1					Plastic Tap	1	
Frozen Peas	1		Paint Scrapings ..	2		Plastic Toys	2	
Ice Cream	1					Sea Water	2	
Milk Bottle	14					Sewage	1	
Mincemeat	1		Engineer's Department			Swimming Pool Water	1	
Pork Pie	1					Sub Floor Water ..	1	
Rusks	1		Sewage Effluent ..	8		Trade Effluent ..	1	
Soup	1		Sub Floor Water ..	1		Water	2	
Steak and Kidney			Trade Waste ..	10				
Pudding	2		Water	2		Borough of Newport		
Yoghourt	1					Sewage Effluent ..	1	

Borough of Ryde			Chichester R.D.C.			Isle of Wight R.D.C.		
Minced Beef	..	1	Cake Confectionery	..	1	Sewage Effluent	..	1
Borough of Lymington			Fareham U.D.C.			Petersfield R.D.C.		
Canned Fish	..	1	Deposit	..	2	Canned Salmon	..	1
Canned Meat	..	1	Hook Drum Starter	..	1	Sewage	..	1
Residue	..	1	Sub Floor Water	..	1	Skimming from Detritus Tank	..	1
Sewage	..	1	Water	..	1			
Sludge	..	1	Fleet U.D.C.			Sandown-Shanklin U.D.C.		
Spring Water	..	2	Trade Effluent	..	4	Corned Beef	..	1
Swimming Pool Water		1	Water	..	5	Canned Salmon	..	1
Water	..	1						
Bognor Regis U.D.C.			Havant and Waterloo U.D.C.			Ventnor U.D.C.		
Sugar Confectionery		1	Milk Bottle	..	1	Sub Floor Water	..	1
Vomit	..	1	Water	..	4			

